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Grange Will Present Play

Greenfield Actors To Appear At Town Hall

"The Old Home Road" To Be Sponsored By Local Group During Early February

Northfield Grange will sponsor a play, "The Old Home Road," during early February according to plans decided upon at the regular meeting of the Grange on Tuesday evening. The play will be given by a group of actors from Greenfield who presented it several weeks ago in that town with unusual success.

The exact date has not been determined owing to conflicting dates with local events and open dates for the use of the hall. In addition to the present master, Mr. Carroll H. Miller, and the master-elect, Mr. Mark Wright, the following committee will be in charge: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bokton, Mr. Edward L. Morse, Mrs. Evelyn Parker and Mr. Hugo A. Bourdeau.

Following the regular meeting last Tuesday night, the Lecturer, Rev. W. A. White, presented a special program of music and speaking. The song, "Yankee Doodle," was sung by the Grange followed by a reading of its history and origin by Mrs. Ruth Bolton. Each member of the Grange was called upon to recite a short poem. Many were received with much applause for their originality.

Northfield Alumnae To Meet In Greenfield

Northfield Seminary alumnae living in and near Greenfield will gather at the Weldon Hotel Saturday, January 13 when the Franklin County-Northfield Club holds its mid-winter meeting. An 11 o'clock business session will be followed by luncheon at one o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Homet, a teacher in the science department at Northfield Seminary, will be the guest speaker and Mrs. Belle S. Hall of Ashfield, president of the Club, will preside. Other club officers are Miss Elva Howdell of East Northfield, vice president; Mrs. Frank Evans of East Northfield, treasurer; Mrs. Clifton W. Scott of Ashfield, secretary.

Among the members of the Club, all of whom are, of course, alumnae of Northfield Seminary, are 23 employees of Northfield Seminary, nine of Mount Hermon School, and three of The Northfield Hotel. These graduates are serving as teachers, department heads, clerks and in other capacities. Including those employed by The Northfield Schools there are 295 Northfield Seminary alumnae living in Franklin County.

Morse-Kimball

The wedding of Mr. Edward L. Morse of Wampanoag Road and Mrs. Ida Kimball of Winchester, N. H. took place on Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. Morse. Both the bride and groom had previously been married and the ceremony took place in the presence of twenty-one of their respective children and grandchildren. Only members of the families were present at the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Johnson Haines, pastor of the Congregational Church in Hinsdale, N. H.

Former Northfield Girl Sings On Radio Program

Miss Olive Sibley, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Horace N. Sibley formerly of Northfield, was heard over a radio broadcasting chain in a concert last Sunday afternoon. She has achieved a notable place in the musical world as a lyric soprano. Her parents are now living in Dover, N. J. Her brother, Norman, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Millbank, N. J.

Bernardston Will Have New Resident Physician

Bernardston will have a new resident physician after February first when Dr. Frank W. Dean will open an office on Center Street. Dr. Dean, who was recently married to Miss Marion E. Wyman of Keene, N. H., is a native of Greenfield and a graduate of Greenfield High School, DePauw University and Harvard Medical School. He has recently completed his internship at the Hartford City Hospital.

National Bank Holds Meeting And Election

Officers Are Named For Ensuing Year—One Directorship Is Dropped

The annual meeting of the Northfield National Bank was held on Tuesday. Officers for the ensuing year were named. One directorship was dropped this year. The officers elected are: Mr. William F. Hoehn, president; Mr. Clarence P. Buffum, vice-president; Mr. Leon W. Chapman, cashier; Mr. Hoehn, Mr. Frank W. Williams, Mr. Charles C. Stearns, Mr. Clarence P. Buffum and Dr. Richard G. Holton, directors.

Annual Eastern Star Installation Is Held

The annual installation of the officers of Northfield Chapter, O. E. S., was held in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, January 3rd, with a large attendance of members and their friends.

The regular meeting of the Chapter was held at seven o'clock followed by the installation at eight o'clock. Mrs. Maude M. Montague, past matron, was the installing matron and she was assisted by Miss Marion Webster, past matron, as marshal, Mr. Theodore F. Darby, past patron, as installing patron and Mrs. Charlotte F. Wright, past matron, as installing chaplain. Miss Dorothy Pearson, and Mrs. May A. Foley, past matrons, were the soloists of the evening.

The following were installed as officers for the year, Miss Ethelton T. Sheldon, worthy matron, Mr. Walter W. Hyde, worthy patron; Mrs. Marion G. Given, associate matron, Mr. Ralph M. Forsaith, associate patron, Mrs. Josephine S. Haskell, past matron, secretary; Miss Edith E. Steadler, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth H. Darby, conductress; Mrs. Evelyn H. Parker, associate conductress; Mrs. May A. Foley, past matron, chaplain; Miss Mildred D. Pearson, past matron, marshal; Miss Marion L. Mann, organist; Miss Dorothy E. Pearson, Adah; Mrs. Helen M. Stearns, Ruth; Miss Ida J. Sheldon, Esther; Miss Gladys E. Elithorpe, Martha; Mrs. Beatrice A. Harris, Electa; Miss Evelyn G. Lawley, warden and Mr. Fred A. Irish, sentinel.

Miss Doris Chase Dies After Lingering Illness

Word has been received in Northfield of the death of Miss Doris Chase after a lingering illness at the home of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Loring B. Chase of Rumford, R. I.

Miss Chase was born in Rocky Hill, Conn., twenty-nine years ago. She spent most of her summers at East Northfield where her parents had a home in the Highlands section. She leaves besides her parents, two sisters, Miss Priscilla Chase of Elton, Ga., and Miss Barbara Chase of East Providence, R. I., and a half-brother, Mr. Loring B. Chase, Jr., who is a student at Middlebury College.

The funeral was held on Thursday from the Rumford Congregational Church of which her father is pastor. Interment was in the Wildwood Cemetery at Amherst.

Northfield People Enjoy Outdoor Picnic In Florida

The Panama City Pilot published in Panama City, Florida, in its issue of January 4th, reports the activities of some Northfield residents who are wintering in the south. The item reads as follows: "Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Coburn, Mr. Levering and sister, Miss Alma, and Mrs. Belle D. Cooke, enjoyed a picnic dinner at the home of Miss Edith Cory on New Year's Day. The main item on the menu was turkey, which was prepared for cooking in all the details by Mr. Levering, and was cooked by Miss Cory. The day was enjoyed by all."

Tax Representative Will Be At Town Hall

Mr. Henry F. Long, commissioner in the Income Tax Division of the Department of Corporations and Taxation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has announced that a representative of the division will be at the Northfield Town Hall on January 31 from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of aiding taxpayers in making returns. A representative will also be in Greenfield at the Town Hall from 9:30 A. M. until 4 P. M. on January 15, 22 and 29 and on February 5, 12, 19, 21 and 26.

Fruit Growers Elect Peck For President

Mr. Roger E. Peck of Shelburne was elected president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association at the meeting held in Worcester last week in conjunction with the Union Agricultural Conference. Others from this section who were named to office include Dr. W. K. Clark of West Deerfield and Mr. Elliott H. Taylor of Shelburne.

Politics Are Leading Topic

Two Parties To Hold Caucuses During Month

Republicans And Citizens Municipal Party Post Announcements

Politics are again the leading topic of conversation with the announcement of two party caucuses to be held during the month to choose candidates for the town officers at the annual meeting on February 5.

Mr. Ralph O. Leach, chairman of the Citizens Town Committee, has announced a caucus of the Citizens Municipal Party in the Town Hall on Tuesday, January 23rd, at seven-thirty o'clock to nominate candidates for town office.

Mr. Theodore F. Darby, chairman of the Republican Town Committee, has announced a caucus of the Republican Party on Wednesday, January 17, at seven-thirty o'clock in the Town Hall.

The offices to be filled are those of town clerk, town treasurer, three selectmen, one member of the school committee for three years, two members of the library trustees for three years, one member of the board of assessors for three years, one cemetery commissioner for three years, collector of taxes, tree warden and four constables.

Locals

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Randall of Northfield on Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary was held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Fred Pallas with a large number of members present.

At the January meeting of the Northfield Brotherhood next Tuesday, Mr. Frank L. Duley will speak on some of the principal international events during 1933.

Mr. Miles E. Morgan has transferred land on the easterly side of Main Street to Mr. Joseph G. Morgan according to papers filed with the Franklin County Registry of Deeds.

Mr. William Wargo of Holyoke has resigned his position as Linotypist for the Northfield Printing Company and has accepted a position on the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram.

The young people's recreational group has petitioned for a longer time to play and dance together; so the time has been extended one half hour. They will meet in Alexander Hall from 7 until 9:30 o'clock.

Dr. Elliott W. Brown who supplied the First Baptist Church of Brattleboro has been invited to continue during the present month. The church became vacant in November by reason of the resignation of its pastor the Rev. Mr. Swartout.

Instructor Hendriksen was greeted by 43 boys at Mount Hermon Gymnasium last Monday night. This term he will plan for a closing demonstration when parents and friends will be able to see the boys in the calisthenic exercises, relay races, basketball, and the swimming pool.

Prof. I. J. Lawrence of Mt. Hermon will be at No. 3 schoolhouse at 3:15 p. m. on Sunday afternoon to consider plans for organizing a chorus for No. 3 Sunday School. All who enjoy singing are invited to come and join the chorus regardless of age or church affiliations.

Personals

Mrs. W. P. Stanley has closed her home for the winter and is living at "Kenhome" on Highland Avenue.

Mrs. Fred Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norton were received into the membership of the Trinitarian Church at the Communion service last Sunday.

Miss Virginia Moody Powell of Wayne, Pa., has ended her visit with her grandparents at Green Pastures, and has returned home.

Miss Ethelwyn Sheldon, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Northfield Hospital on Monday, is reported as recovering.

Rev. W. Stanley Carne who went to Boston on Wednesday reported that Mrs. Carne is still in the Baptist Hospital for observation.

Gill P. T. A. Will Serve Supper In Town Hall

The Gill Parent-Teachers' Association with the cooperation of a national flour company will serve a pancake-sausage-salad-fruit supper on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall.

Don't Forget the Grange Card Party on Tuesday night, January 16th at Grange Hall. Only 15c for an evening's entertainment and a delicious lunch.—Adv.

Summer Conferences To Be Continued This Year

Formal Plans Not Yet Ready—Mr. A. P. Fitt May Be Chosen For Executive Work

Although formal plans are not yet complete, the Northfield Summer Conferences will be continued again this year according to recent announcements. Since the death of William Revell Moody there has been some question as to the plans for subsequent years.

The present plans indicate that no one person will be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Moody's death, but that the work will be divided among several persons who have been connected with the conferences for many years. It has been indicated that Mr. A. P. Fitt may be chosen for some important executive post, but no official announcement can be made until after the meeting of the board of trustees.

Many persons are brought to Northfield from all parts of the world during the conference and it is with much pleasure that the townspeople anticipate their continuance.

Seminary News Notes

Miss Fanny C. Hatch, Alumnae Secretary of Northfield Seminary, and Mr. Albert E. Roberts, Alumni Secretary of Mount Hermon School, will attend the annual district conference of the American Alumni Council to be held Jan. 18 and 19 at Smith College, Northampton. This conference will include all colleges and preparatory schools in New England.

The speaker at Sage Chapel next Sunday will be Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, dean of students at Union Theological Seminary in New York. Dr. Van Dusen will conduct Vespers as well as the morning service.

Fourteen foreign countries are represented this year on the campus of Northfield Seminary by 26 students. Ten of the girls are missionaries daughters, seven of whom were born on the mission field; the others are natives of American born residents of foreign countries.

Canada leads with six students. China has four, Porto Rico, three. Japan and Siam, two each; and one student comes from each of the following: Australia, Cuba, England, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, India, and Mexico.

The total enrollment at the Seminary this year is 533. Miss Ellenor Cook presented a program of "Folk Songs from Picturesque Lands" in Silverthorne Hall on Saturday evening.

Miss Cook was accompanied by Maryann Shelley at the piano. The program included songs and dances in costume from Czechoslovakia, France, Spain and Russia.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, Dean of Union Theological Seminary, will be the speaker at a Northfield Seminary faculty meeting to be held at Miss Wilson's home this Friday evening at 7:45. The subject of Dr. Van Dusen's talk will be "Religious Aspects of Secondary School Work."

Mount Hermon Notes

Mrs. Nelson A. Jackson of the English department is confined to her home because of illness.

Rev. and Mrs. Lester P. White are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William Barnard White.

Last Saturday evening a Junior Party was held at the Seminary and a Senior Privilege at Mount Hermon.

Mrs. William H. Morrow of the Bible department is at the home of her mother in Philadelphia recuperating from an illness.

Coach Thorleif Hendriksen began his duties this week as assistant in the Biology department at Mount Hermon.

Mr. Charles Thiebaud, head of the French department, has returned to his duties after a period of serious illness.

Kindergarten Will Be Opened In Town Hall

Word was received in Northfield on Saturday morning that the federal project of a school for children of pre-school age has been approved. The school, which will give instruction in kindergarten work to children over three and under school age, will open within a few days, the date to be announced later.

The class work will be held from 9 to 12 from 1 to 4 in the basement of the town hall under the instruction and supervision of Miss Barbara Williams, who is a graduate of a kindergarten school and has taught children of the town in a private school of her own for several years past. Miss Williams is the daughter of Charles Williams of this town.

Local G. O. P. Support Haigis

Former State Treasurer Gives Statement on Stand Says He Would Accept Call To Serve Party And His State If Endorsed

Organized movement to secure the candidacy of John W. Haigis as nominee for the office of governor or lieutenant governor at the Republican pre-primary convention this spring has been begun by the Republican town committee of Northfield and will undoubtedly be followed by similar action of other town committees of Franklin county and Western Massachusetts.

This movement takes the form of a pledge of unanimous support of the Northfield committee voted at a recent meeting. It reads as follows: "The Republican town committee of Northfield felicitate the Hon. John W. Haigis upon his opportunity to lead the Republican state forces to victory at the coming state election. We assure him of our cordial regards and enthusiastic support."

(Signed) T. F. DARBY, Chairman Republican Town Committee

Pledges of support are being received by Haigis daily from all parts of the state but the Northfield action is the first in which any political body of that kind has gone on record in pledging its support to forward his candidacy.

Haigis, in a letter sent to Chairman Darby today, wrote as follows: "Your note of Jan. 9 giving an account of the action of the Republican town committee, at a recent meeting, pleases me greatly, and I want to thank you and the other members of the committee for this expression of confidence."

(Signed) JOHN W. HAIGIS

Friends of Mr. Haigis in Franklin county as well as in other sections of Western Massachusetts were disturbed over failure of Carl A. Terry, chairman of the State Republican committee, to invite Mr. Haigis to attend the meeting in Boston of prominent party leaders for the discussion of the 1934 campaign.

Regarding his political stand, Mr. Haigis made the following statement:

"In response to widespread inquiries of a large number of friends and citizens of this Commonwealth, I feel that I should now make known my position in connection with the discussion taking place concerning the possible makeup of the Republican ticket to be voted for in the Primary and Election of 1934."

"In 1930, after twelve years of service to the people of Massachusetts, I announced my retirement to private life. Notwithstanding this, there has been a consistent and persistent effort on the part of many persons, whose confidence I have won throughout my public service, to induce me to re-enter public life, and because of this expression of confidence, which I know is sincere and far-reaching, I am willing to have my name presented at the Pre-Primary Convention which takes place in June. If, after due consideration on the part of the delegates in what will be a free convention, I should be honored by the endorsement of that body for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I would accept this as a call to serve my Party and this Commonwealth."

"Election of delegates to the first Pre-Primary Convention will take place in April—just a few weeks away."

"Whether this new experiment will prove the success which its proponents promised, depends in a large measure on its membership and the men and women who are elected and who will represent the voters of their respective parties. It is designed to register a free expression of consolidated opinion from all over the State in the matter of adopting a Party platform and the endorsement of candidates. It is highly desirable that it be a free Convention, expressing the real sentiment of the body of the people. If it becomes merely an assemblage of pledged delegates who record nothing more than the will of those who pledge them, it may fail to accomplish its high purpose."

"I am sure that I express the feeling of a substantial number of people throughout the State who are interested not only in Party success, but in the Government of Massachusetts, that this first Convention be made up of representative men and women who can meet in one place, confer together, interchange opinions and reach a considered conclusion which will be useful and beneficial to the common welfare. Such a Convention in my opinion would prove to be the most important step toward greater efficiency in State Government that has occurred in many years."

Now! A big 16 page Section of Comics every Sunday with the Boston Sunday Advertiser. Exciting and entertaining new comic strips are added to the famous favorites. Comics for every member of your family.—Adv.

Board Of Registrars To Hold Two Sessions

Preparations Being Made For Annual Election And Town Meeting

The board of registrars of voters will meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday, January 16th from seven until nine o'clock in the evening and on Wednesday, January 24, from noon until ten o'clock "for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote at the election to be held on February 5 and of correcting the list of voters."

According to the announcement which is signed by the board including Mr. Henry Russell, Mr. Charles L. Gilbert and Mr. Charles L. Johnson, no names will be added to the voters' list after ten o'clock on Wednesday, January 24th.

North Church Musical Program Great Success

The bazaar, cafeteria supper and the musical literary programs in the Vestry of the North Church on Wednesday evening made a most enjoyable afternoon and evening for a large number of people. The affair was under the auspices of the Music Committee who realized a profit of \$110 for the work of the choir.

The event was well prepared and carried through by the various committees and individuals. The versatile Mr. Fitt seemed to be in a number of places at once. He acted as broadcaster, traffic man, furniture shifter and finished as auctioneer of the good things not previously disposed of.

Mrs. Addison, to whom credit must be given for the idea and much of the preliminary work, directed the cafeteria. Mrs. Foley had charge of the tables and Miss Nichols had an exhibit of handicraft and needlework by the Kings Daughters and King's Sons which they donated to the affair. Miss Carson was keeper of the fish pond.

Prof. Irving J. Lawrence, with his usual ability, guided the Choir and Brotherhood Glee Club through eight choruses. Miss Wainwright and Miss Stiles of Millers Falls gave four whistling numbers accompanied by Mrs. Oram, director of the Congregational Church choir in Millers Falls. Dr. Allen H. Wright sang two solos and Mrs. Wright gave two humorous readings.

The splendid co-operation of all who took part was the real secret of the evening's success and honors are evenly distributed.

Boy Scout Council Will Meet At Hotel Northampton

The annual meeting of the Hampshire-Franklin Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America will be held at the Hotel Northampton on Thursday evening, January 18th. The meeting this year is being dedicated to the Scoutmasters of the Council and an especially attractive program is being arranged with a number of new features. Last year over two hundred men and women attended and it is expected that this year that number will be exceeded.

The meeting, as last year, is open to ladies. The meeting is not confined to men only who are connected with Scouting, but to all parents and anyone interested in boys.

Preceding the dinner which is at 7 o'clock, a business meeting for election of 1934 council officers will be held at 6:15 at the hotel.

The Council has secured as a speaker, Mr. Thomas J. Keane, national director of the older boys program, Sea Scouts. Mr. Keane has addressed over 70,000 people throughout the United States this year.

Committees in charge include, attendance, Dr. Harold Alden, Northampton, Mr. Edward L. Diamond, Easthampton, Mr. Harry M. Burnette, South Hadley, Mr. Frederick Slevens, Amherst and Mr. Willis Weissbrod, Greenfield; decorating committee, Mr. Carl J. Norton, chairman of Northampton; Scout play, Scoutmaster John E. Kitson, Easthampton; program committee, President Earle Looker, Commissioner William C. Fitts, Dr. Harold Alden, Northampton, Mr. Willis Weissbrod and Scoutmaster Arthur Lyman of Greenfield.

Blue Eagles Should Remain On Display

The Northfield Herald has been requested by Mr. Edward A. Fitts, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board to make public the fact that the President's Re-employment agreement has been extended and that the Blue Eagle is still the symbol of its owner's cooperation with the President, and adherence to the regulations as laid down in the President's Re-employment Agreement or a Modified Agreement by anyone not under a permanent code who displays a Blue Eagle should be reported at once to your Compliance Board in Northfield for action. All stores and business places are urged to display the Blue Eagle emblem in a prominent place.

State Fair Group Meets

Agricultural Fair History Recalled

Greenfield Meeting Next Week Will Hear Many Prominent Speakers

The forthcoming annual meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association at Greenfield on January 18 and 19, recalls to mind that Massachusetts enjoys six distinctions in the world of agricultural fairs, according to Mr. Milton Danziger, past president of the Association. Danziger lists these six distinctions as follows: 1. Elkanah Watson, the "father of agricultural fairs" was born in Plymouth in 1758. 2. The first agricultural fair was conducted at Pittsfield in 1810. 3. Greenfield has since 1818 conducted the oldest continuously operated fair in the United States. 4. In 1863 at Springfield was held the first trotting horse program and the first horse show in connection with a fair. 5. The original types of "cattle shows" are still in operation in the Berkshire hill towns. 6. The Eastern States Exposition was considered the most successfully operated exhibition of its kind during 1933.

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society was organized February 19, 1818; the Worcester Agricultural Society, February 23, 1818; Essex Agricultural Society, June 12, 1818; Plymouth Agricultural Society, June 11, 1819; Bristol County Agricultural Society, June 14, 1823 and the Hampden County Agricultural Society, March 4, 1814, the latter the forerunner of the great Eastern States Exposition. Two of these early agricultural societies, the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society (Northampton Fair) and the Essex Agricultural Society (Topsfield Fair) are still in operation and recently closed the most satisfactory fairs in their long histories.

Probably the first state aid for agricultural fairs and doubtless the first substantial aid for agricultural education, came through an appropriation in 1819 by the legislature of New York of \$20,000 for two years, to be divided among county agricultural societies. Other states followed the plan. In 1822, there was organized the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society which held quarterly meetings at Morristown, and an itinerant annual exhibition and cattle show.

The first trotting horse program connected with a took place on the Army Grounds in Springfield in 1853. Harness horse racing adapted itself so well to the agricultural fair that it can truly be said that it has had a great influence in the development of the modern fair during the past three-quarters of a century. Other types of entertainment have taken their place in the agricultural fair program, but the educational factors are still paramount.

It is estimated that there was an increase of 18% in fair attendance during the year 1933 over the preceding year. Fair officials are optimistic for the outlook of 1934. Federal officials have recognized the value of agricultural fairs by allotting large sums of money in civil works projects and encouraging them in other ways in achieving greater usefulness.

The Greenfield Agricultural Fairs Association will include in its speaking list Mr. Will L. Davis, President, Rutland Fair, Rutland, Vt.; Mr. Joseph W. Hiscox, Chief, Office of Exhibits, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Charles A. Nash, General Manager of the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. and also representatives of the federal and state government who will give reassurance of the value of agricultural fairs and a pledge of support for the continuance of these fundamental educational institutions.

Williston And Hermon In Winter Sports

The athletic relations which were renewed last fall between Mount Hermon School and Williston Academy after a thirty-five year period in which Mount Hermon played only intramural sports will be continued in winter sports. A tentative schedule has been arranged as follows: in basketball, on February 28 the second and third teams at Mount Hermon, on March 7 the first teams at Mount Hermon; in hockey, on January 27 the second teams at Mount Hermon and on February 3 the first teams at Williston.

Northfield Postoffice Receipts On Increase

Postmaster Charles F. Slate of Northfield Postoffice has reported an increase of 16% in receipts for 1933 over 1932. This figure serves, in a way, as an index of community business conditions.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Roosevelt Tells Congress and Nation the New Deal Must Be Permanent—Declares Recovery Policies Are Succeeding.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JUST what President Roosevelt intends to do and what he wants congress to do was not revealed in any detail in the message which he read before a joint session of senate and house at the opening of the regular session.



President Roosevelt

However, it was an excellent speech, addressed to the nation rather than to the congress and heard over the radio by millions of his countrymen who should be encouraged by his general statement of progress made by the recovery administration and all the allied collectivist institutions.

In plain, forceful language, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the old methods have gone into the discard and that the new social and economic order upon the lines laid down by the national recovery legislation must be pushed forward and made lasting. Opposition to this, he asserted is found only among a few individuals. In general terms he told of the success of the NRA in lessening unemployment, abolishing child labor, establishing uniform standards of hours and wages and preventing "ruinous rivalries within industrial groups."

The President's claim for farm relief will be questioned by many. Said he: "Actual experience with the operation of the agricultural adjustment act leads to my belief that thus far the experiment of seeking a balance between production and consumption is succeeding and has made progress entirely in line with reasonable expectations toward the restoration of farm prices to parity."

Brief allusion was made to the war debts, and it was stated that stabilization of the dollar is impossible at present because certain other nations are "handicapped by internal and other conditions." The message referred specifically to the disclosures before the senate banking and currency committee of rich and powerful financiers who "evaded the spirit and purpose of our tax laws," enriched themselves at the expense of their stockholders and the public and through reckless speculation with their own and other people's money, "injured the values of the farmers' crops and the savings of the poor." It also declared the intention of the government and the people to suppress "crimes of organized banditry, cold-blooded shooting, lynching and kidnapping that have threatened our security."

The President's closing sentences especially aroused the supporters of the Constitution. He thanked the members of congress for their cooperation and concluded:

"Out of these friendly contacts we are, fortunately, building a strong and permanent tie between the legislative and executive branches of the government."

"The letter of the Constitution wisely declared a separation, but the impulse of common purpose declares a union. In this spirit we join once more in serving the American people."

THIS message of the President was addressed especially to the American people. A few days before he delivered another that was meant more for the rest of the world. It was his speech on Woodrow Wilson's birthday delivered at a dinner given by the Woodrow Wilson foundation, and in it he vigorously attacked political leaders of other nations for frustrating the hopes of the people for world peace. Ninety per cent of the population of the earth, he averred, is desirous that there shall be no more wars; but the remaining 10 per cent are misleading politicians who have imperialistic designs and selfish motives.

Mr. Roosevelt's peace plan, offered to the world, may be thus summarized:

Every nation would agree to eliminate over a period of years "and by progressive steps all weapons of offense, keeping only permanent defensive implements. Each nation could inspect its neighbor to insure against offensive weapons."

Every nation would join in a simple declaration that no armed force would be allowed to cross its borders into the territory of any other nation.

By ruling that such pacts would be effective unless all nations agreed the nations still believing "in the use of the sword for the solution of international disputes" would be pointed out to the pressure of world opinion.

The President also proclaimed a modification of the Monroe Doctrine, promising that it would henceforth be the policy of the United States to undertake no single-handed military intervention in any of the

American republics. He declared that it was the joint obligation of all those republics to intervene in any one of them if such interference should become necessary to protect their interests.

FOR the current and the next fiscal years the President asks congress to provide sixteen and a half billion dollars. In the budget message which was transmitted to the lawmakers. Of this immense sum the recovery agencies will require almost ten billions, the remainder being for the routine government establishment. For these two years the treasury deficits are estimated at nine billion three hundred million dollars. To meet these deficits the President proposes to borrow on the credit of the government ten billion dollars or more in addition to borrowing about twelve billions to refinance maturing government bonds and other obligations in the next year and a half.

By July 1, 1935, when the President proposes to halt recovery operations and begin paying the bills out of taxes, the public debt, he estimates, will stand at the all-time record peak of thirty-one billions eight hundred and thirty-four millions.

Republican senators and representatives and some Democrats protested to be appalled by the President's spending program, but it probably will be put through, just the same.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT announced that he had accepted the long expected resignation of William H. Woodin as secretary of the treasury, and appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to succeed him. Mr. Morgenthau took the oath of office on New Year's day in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of his own family.

Mr. Woodin's retirement had been expected since last summer. He is still in Arizona endeavoring to recover his health.

PRESIDENT GRAU and his supporters in Cuba were preparing to combat an anti-government conspiracy which Secretary of the Interior Culler said had gone too far to be halted by any plan of political conciliation, or even recognition of the Grau regime by the United States. The revolutionists, he said, were operating from Miami, Fla. In Havana the army's home made tanks were placed in strategic positions. The police were armed with rifles and soldiers were stationed on housetops to check sniping.

The Miami revolutionaries' plans "are too far advanced," Culler said, "because they accepted money from American corporations in exchange for certain concessions if they attain power. They can't return the money. Therefore, they must carry out their plans."

President Grau signed a decree setting April 22 as the date for the election of a constitutional assembly which will meet on May 20 to choose a new provisional president and draft a new constitution. Grau said he would not continue in the presidency after May 20, regardless of whether the assembly confirms him as provisional president.

THOUGH the year closed with prices for farm products and manufactured goods showing a downward trend; though the estimates of the government and of grain dealers revealed that the acreage reduction on which the Agricultural department spent vast sums was virtually a failure, and though there were other discouraging signs, on the whole President Roosevelt and his advisers had reason to believe the new year promised to see considerable success achieved by their recovery plans. Many leaders in economy and politics gave them this assurance, and there was manifested a general determination to go along further with the President and support his efforts.

Speaker Rainey predicted that the session of congress would be harmonious.

"We are going to have a short and constructive session," said Mr. Rainey. "It will be a very important session, but a working one rather than a dramatic one. We will pass the supply bills, the tax bills and

the liquor measures and adjourn early in May.

"There will be no attempt to overthrow the recovery program or to oppose the President. It isn't possible. If there is any sniping the snipers are apt to be left at home."

"We had the extra session and enacted the recovery program and it is just beginning to work. Recovery is on the way."

TORRENTIAL rains lasting many hours wrought disaster in Los Angeles and its suburbs for floods rushed through the towns and countryside and probably 75 or more lives were lost. Glendale, Montrose, La Crescenta, Echo Park, Long Beach, Alamitos Beach, Venice, Redondo Beach and other towns were those in the direct path of the inundation. It was in these places that the heaviest toll of life occurred.

DEVALUATION of the dollar appears to be a certainty of the not distant future, and the Treasury department is getting ready for that step. To start with, it is about to seize all remaining private holdings of gold. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now secretary, in an order issued under the emergency banking law, demanded the surrender of all gold holdings, with five specific exceptions, regardless of their size.

Failure to follow the treasury's order and conviction carries a maximum penalty of ten years in prison, \$10,000 in fines, or both. The order applies to corporations, partnerships, and associations as well as individuals.

One important exception which still blocks the way to devaluation was left in the new gold order. Federal reserve banks, which own \$3,700,000,000 in gold and gold certificates out of a total American gold stock of \$4,300,000,000, were still allowed to keep their gold. How to deprive the reserve banks of this gold legally, or at least of the profit which the banks would otherwise reap from devaluation, has long been puzzling treasury legal experts.

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NOW it is up to the United States Court of Claims to decide whether or not President Roosevelt's action in removing William E. Humphrey as a member of the federal trade commission last October was "illegal and void."

Mr. Humphrey has filed with the court a petition demanding from the United States \$1,251.39 which he says is due him as his salary from October 8 to November 30.

He laid before the court a transcript of four letters from the President. Two of them requested his resignation, a third accepted his resignation, although Mr. Humphrey contended, none had been offered, while a fourth contained only these words:

"I am in receipt of your letter of September 27. Effective as of this date (October 7) you are hereby removed from the office of commissioner of the federal trade commission."

Mr. Humphrey refused to resign or get out, and formally notified the trade commission of this refusal; but the commission wrote him that it had voted to recognize the executive order of the President. Mr. Humphrey is a Republican and the controversy between him and Mr. Roosevelt has been taken up as a political issue by some others of that party. It is certain to be the subject of oratory and argument in congress. For fourteen years Mr. Humphrey represented the state of Washington in congress, and he was appointed to the trade commission by President Coolidge in 1925 and reappointed by President Hoover in 1931.

SOME weeks ago Jon G. Duca, premier of Rumania, outlawed the Iron Guard, an anti-Jewish organization. He has paid the penalty, for a member of the guard assassinated him in a railway station in Sibiu. The murderer, who was arrested with two accomplices, proudly admitted his crime.

The assassination came as a climax to a long series of disorders characteristic of the new wave of anti-Semitic radicalism which has swept Rumania since the victory of Chancellor Hitler's anti-Jewish campaign in Germany.

RADICALS in Argentina attempted a revolt at Rosario and Santa Fe, in the northern part of the country, attempting to prevent the forthcoming elections. But the authorities were alert and suppressed the uprising. The mounted police fired on the crowds and a score or more of the rebels were killed and many wounded when they attacked the arsenals and police headquarters.

CARY N. WEISINGER, JR., deputy administrator in charge of the banking code, was fired by General Johnson because he was held responsible for the issue of a press release inferring that Johnson had approved a proposed set of fair banking practice rules that some 700 banks and clearing houses were about to adopt. Johnson suspended the proposed set of rules, stating that he had never seen them.

Are officials of the law doing as well in their contests with outlaws as can be reasonably expected? Near my town thirteen officers with machine guns lately surrounded a house in which were only two outlaws handicapped by having their women with them. After considerable firing the outlaws got away, wounding three of their assailants.

Here were thirteen officers pitted against two law violators. The bandits had no advantage except courage; they did not even have the new steel shields with which the officers had lately been supplied by the county.

Thirteen officers to two bandits, and the bandits won. It really seems fresh discouragement for law as administered by politics.

Howe About:

Good Writing
Hypocrisy
Conservatives

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By ED HOWE

THE reviewers of books mention one lately appearing, and written by an old man, who begins by saying: "I have read a great deal, and found books so bad I am encouraged to attempt one myself. What are the mistakes in writing to which I object? Usually too great length, lack of clearness, and of honesty. (This last fault is so general it is said there has never yet been printed an honest book.) I have worked a long time at this writing, and now that it is complete, I find it has the faults of those to which I have objected; it is at least no better than the average, and possibly not so good. So I have concluded the good writing long demanded is no more likely to become the rule than good behavior, good looks, good times, good sense, or good health. I have rewritten my book three times, have heard that genius is no more than taking great pains, but now almost believe the last draft worse than the first."

Most complaints about good principles begin with charges of hypocrisy against those who profess to practice them. Start any man trading, and he will soon be declaring he is the only candid, honest man willing and able to look the facts in the face, and propose an intelligent remedy.

That is the way people have always been; God has been unable to do anything with ourselves. Why not try a universal suicide pact? That might bring about the flow of blood so long expected of rioters. Ten members of a vigilance committee once caught a horse thief, but all hated to hang him. Finally they went into a saloon to drink and talk it over. When all were drunk, including the prisoner, members of the committee urged him to shoot himself. They said they had families, and didn't care to have blood on their hands to think about for years, but the prisoner replied that while he wished to be a good fellow, and reasonable, he could not go that far. The men finally rode away, still arguing with the prisoner. I did not hear how it finally came out, but probably the prisoner continued to argue he didn't steal the horse, was generally a better man than those objecting to him, and that the request to shoot himself was unreasonable.

During the present big storm, one of the sayings heard most frequently is that conservative thought has been given up.

It will return; that is one thing we may depend upon.

There was never a safe storekeeper, mechanic, father, banker, husband, citizen, farmer, until he had somewhat learned the truths of conservatism; practice of its rules decides the degree of its promotion or failure. Conservatism is not a doctrine, but a practice nature enforces.

Nature is conservative; its worst storms blow themselves out. Floods and plagues have destroyed millions, but soon the sun shines peacefully again on greater numbers who have somehow found shelter.

Nothing is permanently radical; always conservatism wins as a natural law we cannot escape.

Most people are slonchy, and do not like it when neat persons suggest that they clean up their houses, yards, cut the weeds in fence corners, or remove the spots on their clothes.

Silerius says in his memoirs that the principal trouble he had with his wives was in dividing money he never had. Women, he explains, rarely know how difficult it is for men to make money, and thus always believe their husbands have more than they acknowledge. Daughters have the same difficulty with fathers, and Silerius expresses thankfulness he has none. Silerius was prominent in old Rome as soldier and statesman, but nothing in his book or life indicates he was a money maker. Few men have the gift, but women believe every man has or should have it.

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It might be well to explain how

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—The farm leaders are on the neck of congress again, and they are causing the politicians no end of grief and worry.

Peculiar, too, the current struggle was brought on by the politicians themselves who failed to see a year or so ago where they were headed. They are now face to face with a problem that involves not only the demands of the farm leaders, but directly and forcefully affects the ability of the federal government to borrow money.

The situation is this: The Farm Credit administration originally had a fund of \$200,000,000 which it could use in its own way for relief in desperate farm mortgage cases. It could determine appraisals for itself and do a number of other things in order to get relief to distressed farm owners without regard for ordinary federal mortgage laws. But that fund has been exhausted. Indeed, it has been far overdrawn, and the Farm Credit administration has had to borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance corporation in order to carry on that phase of its work.

Now, the Farm Credit administration must sell bonds. It has authority to sell them to obtain funds, but it is confronted with exceeding difficulty in their sale. Investors are not particularly anxious to take them. Just here is where the politicians find themselves in a quandary.

Farm leaders are demanding that the federal government guarantee the interest on those bonds, so they may be sold; and if a guarantee of interest won't suffice, then the farm leaders say the interest and principal of the bonds ought to be guaranteed. In either event, congress has to enact the legislation necessary.

Ofhand, it would seem that congress should be willing to guarantee the interest and principal without any argument. It is a situation, however, not so easily solved, because of the effect elsewhere. If the farm mortgage bonds are guaranteed as to interest and principal, then the owners of homes will, and do, want the same thing. If one gets it, the other must have it or the bonds that are not guaranteed cannot be sold.

That is the whole story. If both of the agencies dealing with mortgages, farm and home, are accorded a government guarantee, then the whole structure of farm and home loan bond issues, running into billions of dollars, in which the government has an interest, becomes a part of the national debt. The national debt now is around \$23,500,000,000. It can go somewhat higher without causing the values of those bonds outstanding to become depreciated. Yet, there is a limit. When that limit is reached, investors everywhere will suffer, banks will suffer to the extent that they have government bonds, life insurance companies that have invested their premium payments and mine in bonds to earn interest will suffer. In short, an overloading of the national debt will wreak havoc. And in the end, taxpayers will pay and pay.

So that point where the politicians find themselves now is at the crossroads. They cannot yield all of the demands of the farm leaders. That would result in the things I have described. But they started the farm leaders on their present course by a lot of promises designed to win elections. All the farm leaders are demanding now is that the politicians make good.

The early weeks of congress already have demonstrated that the session is going to be devoted to the building of campaign fences. Although the votes will not be cast until November, there is dissatisfaction with sitting members of the house and senate in many a ballroom, and there are ambitious citizens in every one of them who are "willing" to serve the district or the state. Consequently, the job of building campaign fences is under way, and the biennial horse trading of the politicians has begun.

The horse trading of the current session, however, is going to be considerably different than in most sessions of congress. One of the reasons why the trading will be different is that man who sits in the White House. Ordinarily, maneuvers are carried out on the floors of the house or senate that are designed to enable this or that individual to obtain re-election and they are accomplished with little or no interference from the President. President Roosevelt has his program, however, and unless the boys and girls making up the membership of congress line up correctly, they won't get any smile from the Chief Executive when such a smile and some kind words would win the election. It is a tough spot for the candidates.

It might be well to explain how

the trading is done just so the whole thing is on the record. I have watched them from the eminence of the press galleries so many times that the gyrations no longer prove entertaining. Those things, however, never seem to appear in the reprinted speeches which the senators and representatives mail out to their constituents. But the trading goes on just the same.

As an example of the way the trading goes on, consider this one: A western member fought and made speeches and demanded roll calls and did all of the other things necessary to attract attention to a bill pulling some money out of the federal treasury for use in his district. He wanted the bill put through to insure his re-election. But he received little or no consideration. Presently another bill seeking some particular plums for other sections of the country appeared on the scene. Supporters of that bill fought and made speeches and did all of the other things to attract attention to their bill. They ran into a stone wall, also. When that happened, the two groups began to talk turkey among themselves. They joined hands and they served notice on several other groups, fostering particular legislation, that they would block anything and everything until they received permission from the powers that be to get their bills before the house. They forced an agreement: It was the action of a "bloc," and congress is just filled with them.

The traders get what they want in most instances, because enough strength can be mustered among disgruntled groups to prevent affirmative action. In the current session, however, Mr. Roosevelt's program is the first consideration and if the Democratic majority does not perform as the President says, well, it may be too bad next November.

I am reminded, in this connection, of the incident involving Postmaster General "Jim" Farley, the administration's political guide. A certain senator wanted to see "Jim" about a job for a powerful constituent. "Jim" did not want to see the senator, but the senator insisted and "Jim" received him. He requested and urged and finally demanded appointment of his man "or else I will be licked in the election."

"Well," replied the political boss, Farley, "I am not responsible for that. I see by the record here where, on seven major votes in the senate, you voted against the administration on five. That record may not warrant your re-election anyway."

That ended the incident, and it also served to show how the President and all of his advisers engage in horse trading, too.

The turn of the year, with the fresh start that always accompanies a new year, has given rise to conversation among many observers that conditions, economically and financially, are improving. Underlying factors surely give every indication of better times. We here, who are meeting men of consequence from every part of the country week after week, get rather definite expressions that conditions are going along at a rate of improvement that warrants real optimism. It is the first period in four years that the sentiment brought to Washington has been uniformly of that kind.

I am constrained to believe, however, that most people are going to be discouraged because recovery will be slow. The spring undoubtedly is going to see more industry at work than since the depression began, and the summer will carry on with some expansion. But it takes so long for the improvement to become apparent to most of us, insofar as it affects us personally, that we get down in the dumps waiting.

One of the things about which I have heard that sounds worthwhile is the total of advance orders that are going in from manufacturing establishments. Advance orders, for February, March and April delivery are recorded in some lines to be the largest in four years. That statement does not apply to all lines of commercial endeavor. There are some exceedingly bad spots, even dangerous spots. These will be slower than the others in getting on their feet again. Yet the picture of business, as a whole, can be said to be far better now than it has been since the beginning of 1930.

Although Secretary Morgenthau said that his conscription rule against treasury officials was withdrawn and that subordinates could talk with newspaper correspondents who wanted only factual data, many of the lesser lights around the treasury still are scared stiff about talking with a newspaper correspondent.

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This Week

by ARTHUR BRISMAN

Credit Due.
Japan Looks Ahead.
Useful Plane Work.

Announcing a new five-year plan, Russia also announces important government changes, seeking to make government power less a private corporation concentrated at Moscow in the hands of Stalin and a few men, and spreading authority further out among the territorial units that make up the aggregation of Soviet republics.

During our 1929 boom days, when the Milky Way was the limit, American "best minds" spent their leisure sneering at Russia's effort to wipe out the deadening ignorance and poverty of the Czarist regime.

But to give the devil his due, also Lenin and Stalin, the Russians have taught all their children and many of their adults to read, and have succeeded amazingly in making Russia a partly industrial instead of a purely agricultural nation. And they have had every man and woman constantly at work, while we have had twelve millions idle. It is interesting to see Russia seeking to decentralize industry and its control, while in this country, control of industry, business and the lives of citizens is drawn more and more to the center, at Washington.

China, adopting Western civilized ways, is bombing rebels against the present Chinese government, and politely requests Americans and other foreigners to get out of the way of the airplanes. "We do not wish to bomb you if we can possibly help it," say the Chinese.

The American minister, Mr. Johnson, orders Americans to leave Fukien Province, where the bombing proceeds. The British and French ministers will follow suit.

Japan, taking a different attitude, tells China: "Twenty thousand Japanese and Formosan subjects of the Mikado, now live in Fukien, will not move, and Japan will protect them in their homes, exactly where they are." This may mean another chapter of Chinese-Japanese difficulties.

Chinese pilots managing a score of Chinese bombing planes, have been trained by American fliers.

Young Henry Pu-Yi, once heir to the imperial throne of China, descendant of the Manchus that came down from Manchuria and made themselves rulers of China long ago, finds himself now suddenly Emperor of the old Manchurian homeland, rechristened Manchukuo.

The Chinese Republic took away the youthful Pu-Yi's imperial prospects in China, but treated him kindly, supplying plenty of money for his elaborate household. Japan, seizing Manchuria, and wishing to do it tactfully, made the young Prince, whose ancestors once were rulers of Manchuria, the nominal head of the new Japanese possession.

The ambitions of Japan are not small, and perhaps selecting Pu-Yi as Emperor in Manchuria is part of a far-seeing plan.

Pu-Yi is now restored to the throne of his ancestors in Manchuria.

Later it might be desirable to restore him, as dummy of Japan, to the other throne of his later ancestors as ruler of all China.

President Roosevelt, talking for this country to South America and the whole world on the Monroe Doctrine, states once more principles underlying that doctrine, and working for peace.

The idea is not to establish any control of coercion of even the smallest South American republic by the United States. The desire is to establish for all the nations on these two American continents protection from foreign control and invasion.

If South American statesmen would read a small pamphlet on the Monroe Doctrine, written by Sir Frederick Pollock, British authority on international law, they would get rid of their "anti-Yankee" prejudices as regards that doctrine.

Constantly, new, useful work is found for airplanes. The Humane Society of Missouri sets a good example, scattering from the sky wheat, kamr corn and ground corn in St. Louis County to feed hungry birds.

Airplanes are used to reforest burnt-over ground, scattering seeds of trees. Vast acres are mapped accurately, easily in inaccessible mountainous territory. Aviators provide reliable estimates on timber values, detect in the air, which cannot be done from the ground "demes" that may yield oil, and also spy out forest fires.

Before long it is to be hoped that scientists will find a way of fighting fires from the air by "laying down" through the air, a smothering blanket of some fire extinguishing substance. It can be imagined, therefore it can be done.

It seems silly that men, able to y. should fight forest fires on foot, with axes and shovels.

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Adequate Shelter to Save the Feed

Live Stock Quarters Must Be Suitable; Can Be Built of Straw.

By W. A. Foster, Agricultural Engineer, Dept., University of Illinois.

As crop production is adjusted closer and closer to domestic needs, there will be less feed to waste, and this means that \$139,000,000 worth of live stock on farms will have to be given adequate shelter.

Poorly sheltered stock cannot make the most of the feed it eats. Then, too, there is the added waste and spoilage that comes when live stock feeding is done without proper protection.

This is especially important because all feed crops were poor. Furthermore, the trend now is toward the adjustment of live stock production, as well as of crops. If farmers are to conserve what live stock they do produce and put higher quality products on the market, they cannot neglect the sheltering of their animals.

Some shelter can be provided with nothing more than a straw pile in the feed lot. It breaks the wind and furnishes some overhead shelter during driving storms. Better than the straw pile is the straw shed, which may be built at a small outlay of time. Forked poles cut from timber and set as posts will support poles, brush and straw for a straw shed. While such sheds are not permanent, they should last for two years and may be rebuilt easily. The saving in manure will more than pay for the time in building.

Then there is the open shed which is open to the south and east. This permits live stock the freedom to come and go as it pleases. By the use of plenty of straw, these open sheds can be made an excellent shelter for the feed bunks. They keep the feed dry until it is eaten and save considerable spoilage and wind loss.

Bull Needs Good Yard and Some Playthings

"The old saying, 'A bull is a necessary nuisance,' need not be true if a farmer has a safe bull yard and breeding stall," says Prof. A. M. Goodman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

A good bull yard will confine the bull safely and provide shelter from bad weather; it will keep the bull strong and virile by allowing him a chance for exercise; it will facilitate herd breeding.

The yard should be constructed of good posts, nine feet long, set in the ground three feet and extending above the ground six feet. Rough planks, poles, or other strong, cheap material should be used for the fence, which should be spiked to the posts on the inside, or the side next to the bull. A breeding rack in a good breeding stall, the entrance of which is controlled by a gate, is of vital importance.

"A bull will take more exercise if he is given something to play with," suggests Professor Goodman. A keg, a log, or a steel drum, he says, will encourage the bull to move about. Or place a strong post six feet tall in the middle of the yard and to the top of this fasten a chain about two feet long. To the lower end of the chain fasten a keg or old milk can. The bull will play with this by the hour.

Soap Making on Farms

Last year witnessed a noticeable revival of soap making on farms, reports the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Farm housewives in some sections of the country have made a little soap now and then as a matter of economy, but this old household art had, until recently, almost disappeared in many sections. In Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and other states, home demonstration agents have encouraged soap making on the farm as one of the ways to avoid cash outlay and make use of a farm waste.

Kill the Woodchucks

Woodchuck holes are a great nuisance. They may cause a horse to break a leg, while the mounds may break the cutting bar of a mower or at least blunt the knives. Search out all of the holes and plug up all exits. Into the entrance either put calcium cyanide or else use the exhaust of an automobile. To trap the automobile attach a pipe and run the engine for twenty minutes, then plug up the hole and go to the next burrow. In the case of cyanide also the burrows must be carefully closed, preferably with damp earth. When using both these methods care must be taken.

Power Replaces Workers

Despite the decrease of more than 2,000,000 agricultural workers in the United States from 1910 to 1930, there was an increase of eight acres in harvested crops for each farm and an increase in total harvested crops of 47,000,000 acres, the result in part of the use of power and machinery on farms, the United States Department of Agriculture found in a recent survey. Each worker in 1930 cared for about 33 acres of land, and in 1910 for about 28 acres.

Poultry

LAYING HENS NEED WARM, DRY HOUSE

Idle Buildings Can Be Made Good Quarters.

Chickens last year brought Illinois farmers almost as much cash income as cattle and calves did and more than corn, wheat or oats, but they need a "new deal" in housing accommodations, now that another winter is coming on. It is pointed out by E. G. Johnson, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

This "new deal" need not necessarily mean a new house, however. Many poultry houses already built may be remodeled to incorporate the features and to provide the advantages of the more modern type poultry house. In many cases idle buildings already on the farm can be made into efficient poultry houses by making a few simple changes.

The exterior may not look like a poultry house, but if the remodeled building has proper window arrangement in the front for light and ventilation, low ceiling height, a dry floor and tight walls with insulation behind roosts, it will probably be very satisfactory in every way.

Abnormal temperature changes in the poultry house during the winter cut into egg production, and methods of construction that will keep a more uniform temperature are desirable. This can be accomplished by allowing a small amount of head room in the house, making the walls tight, providing insulation back of and above roosts and providing windows that fit tightly. Everything possible also should be done to prevent damp floors in poultry houses.

Narrow houses can be made more satisfactory and the capacity increased by widening the house.

This is usually done by extending the house the necessary width and using a gable or combination roof. Houses with a high ceiling may be remodeled by making a false ceiling. The straw loft serves excellently for this purpose. The common method of remodeling semi-monitor types of hog and poultry houses to avoid the coldness and draftiness usually found in this type of construction is to use a straw loft to shut off the effect of the upper row of windows that cause the draft.

Marketing Turkeys Is Explained in Bulletin

Many farmers could get more for their turkeys if they would improve the quality of the birds and adopt better dressing and packing methods, concludes a marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, on the basis of investigations in poultry packing plants and terminal markets.

It has been found that many producers expend much labor and money in an effort to raise turkeys of the quality, and then, through improper selection, finishing and preparation of the birds for market, fail to get much of the profit they would otherwise receive.

In a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the specialist tells how to select turkeys for market, how to handle live turkeys, how to feed turkeys, how to kill the birds and bleed them, how to pick turkeys and clean the carcasses, how to wrap the heads, save torn skin and remove the crops. Hauling to market, grading, weighing, packing, loading and shipping are also covered in this bulletin, entitled, "Dressing and Packing Turkeys for Market."

In a "final word," he says: "It is to the interest of the producer, packer and retailer to see that the customer is satisfied with her purchase, so that she not only will continue to use turkey as the center of the holiday dinners, but will buy one occasionally at other times."

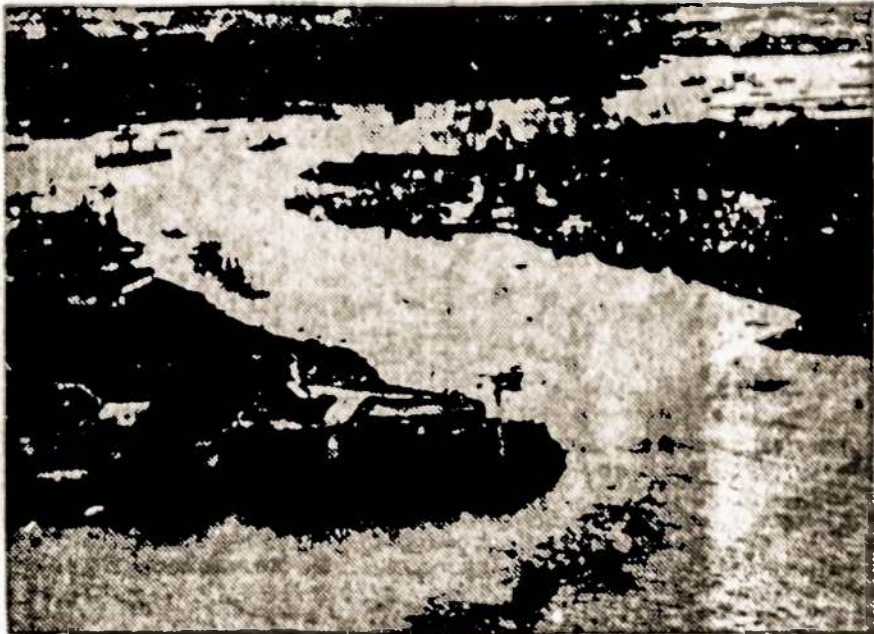
Dirt Poultry House Floors

If your poultry house has a dirt floor, clean it out carefully and remove a couple of inches of the dirt and then replace with fresh earth. This will remove sources of infection. The new dirt should be tamped down solidly as possible so that it will not mix with the litter. In many dirt-floored houses the constant cleaning has taken the floor down below the surrounding ground. In such cases new dirt should be hauled in to fill above the ground level.

Cause of Infertility

We usually have to look to the breeding stock for the cause of infertility and poor hatches. Using last year's pullets instead of two-year-old hens is often responsible for poor hatches and weakly chickens that die before they are ten days old. Hens that are overfat will cause infertility and care must be taken to keep the breeder hens muscular and active. Cod liver oil fed at the rate of one quart to 100 pounds of mash will help matters and so will green feed.

CUBAN FACTS



Air View of Havana Harbor.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

POLITICAL and economic conditions in Cuba are of interest to the people of the United States not only because the island republic is a neighbor, but because millions of dollars of American capital are invested in Cuban commerce and industries, and because the island has become a popular American playground.

Like a gayly attired Spanish señorita, Cuba charms the eye; and the glamour of a lurid past, with its pages of piratical plundering, pomp, and high adventure with which it is so romantically linked, quickens interest from the moment it is sighted on the horizon.

The island presents many contrasts. Sea defenses of time-mellowed rock are relentlessly attacked by jealous waves; yet within these stern barriers are green, rolling hills dotted with royal palms. Luxurious valleys bursting with verdure are shadowed by towering mountains where rock and jungle stand guard in secondary defense against man's onslaught. Even today, more than one-third of its area remains primeval forest!

Summer days in Cuba's higher altitudes are so hot it would seem needless to lug blankets. If mountaineering is the hobby, yet the nights are surprisingly cold.

It is an island of extreme wealth and dire poverty; a land of sugar, tobacco, exotic fruits, and agriculture; of mining, oil drilling, and business; of speeding airplanes, automobiles and plying oceanic; a land of flashing-eyed señoritas and the soft, seductive perfume of the tropics.

Cuba is often called "the island of a hundred harbors," for it is literally snuggled-toothed with inlets and bays. These, together with its many keys, offered ideal hiding places supplied with fresh fruits and water to those navigators who knew their way about, while the broad expanse of the harbors of Havana, Santiago, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos, accessible only through narrow inlets, afforded the utmost protection for the less brave.

Crossroads for Shipping. Today, with modern wharves and port equipment, vessels of any length or draft can be easily handled in several of the harbors, and many of the others will accommodate ships of more than average displacement.

Of the larger Latin-American republics, the island is nearest to Europe, and next to Mexico, nearest to the United States. It is the crossroads for shipping between many parts of Europe or the United States and Central or South America.

If you could lift the island bodily and lay it bodily on the United States, with the easternmost point, Cape Mais, resting on New York city, you would find that the other tip, Cape San Antonio, would extend some miles beyond Chicago, or, if moved slightly to the north, would rest exactly on Milwaukee. The width varies from 25 to 124 miles. The island supports a population, including the Isle of Pines, of nearly 4,000,000 people.

This latter island, largest and most important of many that dot the Cuban coastline, lying to the south of the western end of Cuba, was named for the many varieties of pines that grow on it. Its chief claim to fame, however, is its excellent climate, its fine marble quarries and its mineral springs.

Here it was that the Welsh firebrand, Sir Henry Morgan, and Cornelius (Pegleg) Jols came to assemble their men and harass the unhappy residents of those days.

To most people Cuba of course suggests sugar and tobacco. While these two commodities are the chief products, yet by no means unimportant are the mining districts, oil fields, asphalt deposits, and numerous other natural resources, including a delightful climate.

Sugar cane is grown throughout the island, but the province of Camaguey leads in its production, with Oriente second.

While tobacco also may be grown almost anywhere on the island, three-quarters of the total crop is grown in Pinar del Rio province. Habana Province is rich.

Habana province, although the smallest, is the richest and most industrial portion of the island. It has sugar mills, model dairy farms, grows tobacco, oranges, pineapples and other fruits, and is rich in mineral resources.

It is best known, however, for its cigar and cigarette factories. It supplies approximately half of Cuba's exports and consumes two-thirds of its total imports!

Like other countries, Cuba has undergone some painful economic and political experiences in the past few years, the old order depending perhaps too much on sugar values and tobacco for income, and importing most of life's necessities.

To the statistically minded, the importance of Cuba and the United States to each other may be seen by examining the figures relating to Cuba's foreign commerce. They show the United States as the largest factor in this exchange, with the United Kingdom coming second. In 1932 the United States took \$57,482,000 of the \$90,072,000 total exports of the island, and for the same year the total imports into Cuba amounted to \$51,024,000, the United States supplying \$27,053,000 of that amount.

Compare those figures with the 1927 statistics, which show total imports of \$27,384,000 and exports from Cuba of \$32,705,000!

On the other hand, American investments in 1927 were calculated at one and a half billion dollars; by 1932 this figure was raised to \$1,750,000,000. The bulk of these investments are in sugar properties, but large sums also are in real estate, railroads, public utilities, and government bonds.

In view of the fact that the bulk of Cuba's foreign trade is with the United States and that the American monetary investments in the island are tremendous, whatever touches Cuba affects many Americans, and whatever happens in the United States affects Cuba.

We fought a war with Spain that cost many American lives and many millions of dollars, both at the time and in subsequent pensions to Spanish war veterans, in order to help Cuba gain her freedom and place her fairly upon the path of economic progress.

Years later an American tariff deeply affected the island.

Supplying Her Own Needs. The Cubans point out that the tariff threw United States doors wide open to importation of sugar from the Philippines, where only 40 per cent of the total investment in the sugar industry is capital from the United States, and closed them in the face of Cuba, where the capital invested is 84 per cent from the United States.

Cuba formerly imported practically all of her flour and eggs from the United States. Under the depressed sugar prices she embarked upon a program of development of local industries and diversification of manufactures to supply her own needs. In 1927 she imported \$8,602,000 worth of wheat flour from the United States; in 1932 she purchased only \$2,949,000. For the same years the value of fresh eggs purchased in the United States dropped from \$2,696,000 to zero; canned vegetables fell from \$408,000 to \$45,000; lard from \$10,841,000 to \$1,208,000, and so on—all decreases more or less directly traceable to the fact that the price of sugar fell from 2.00 cents per pound in 1927 to as low as .57 of a cent in May, 1932!

An evidence of this change is observed in the growth of home manufactures. Shirts, underwear, shoes, straw hats, and linen suits are being made on a large scale never before known.

The production of cotton and rayon socks and stockings has become an important industry, and local manufacturers are turning out rayon garments for women.

The dried beef industry, which plays a major part in the island's food supply, is growing, and canning factories have recently been established for tomatoes, pineapples and other products. Two factories are engaged in making cans.

During normal times one can pass weeks traveling around the picturesque island, for there are some good roads. The beautiful rolling country, dotted with quaint, palm-fringed huts, and the stately royal palms, like huge feather dusters, are never-ending sources of delight.

The new Central highway now spans the island from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, a total distance of 705 miles. It was built at a cost of \$120,000,000 and is a fine piece of road. There are no railroad crossings, for all such points have been either over or under-passed.

ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

ADVERTISING BUILDS BUSINESS

WHEN Hugh Nash of Redfield, S. D., finished selling his best watermelons to wholesalers, thousands still remained in the fields. Pondering a bit as to how he could sell them, he decided to advertise in local newspapers for 40 miles around his farm.

"Watermelon Day," screamed the headline of his advertising. When dusk settled over his farm that Sunday, there wasn't a melon on the place as large as a man's head. More than 500 cars had visited the farm and 6,000 watermelons brought \$500. But that wasn't all. Potatoes, squash, popcorn and a few other such products were bought freely from piles near the gate where customers stopped to pay for the watermelons they picked.

"The way 'Watermelon Day' took hold was a revelation to me," said Mr. Nash. "I never dreamed the advertising we did would draw so many people. It didn't cost much, but it surely paid big dividends. It all goes to show that producing what the people want is profitable. A little time thinking what things will appeal to the public often gets you more than months of the hardest kind of labor in the field."

E. A. Ikenberry of Independence, Mo., was a county agent until he saw he could make more money growing fruit himself than trying to teach farmers. Now his orchards produce 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of apples, and he has 12 acres in grapes, strawberries and blackberries. Ikenberry isn't on the main road, but his roadside market is well patronized, thanks to advertising.

Local advertising, good fruit and a square deal for his customers built up a business that not only takes all of his fruit, but hundreds of gallons of cider and thousands of dozens of eggs and countless dressed chickens.

"Good advertising is cheap," he said. "I don't need as much publicity as I did when we started; but I keep my name before the public except on rainy days, when you can't expect anyone to come out."

BARTON BROTHERS

Roadside Farm Market

Fruit—Vegetables

Fresh From the Fields

Coffin's Corner on Haddonfield Road

It didn't take an expert to write that advertising copy which the Bartons used in a three-inch space in their local papers; but it was strong enough to pull \$200 worth of sales in one day. The same amount of produce, sold wholesale, according to the terminal market quotations, would have brought Barton Brothers about \$100, and they would have had to haul it to market, pay commissions and other expenses.

V. A. Houghton, Maine poultryman, will gladly testify to the value of local advertising. During the hatching season he sold eggs at \$1.50 a setting. The price of table eggs was 45 cents a dozen. A few dollars' worth of publicity netted \$48 extra profit on the egg deal.

"I can't help but believe in advertising," he explained. "Here's another reason: I spent 63 cents on a classified ad after I had sold 10 large dressed cockerels for \$1.20 each because the return was too small. Local neighbors bought 30 males for breeding purposes through the 21-word ad, paying me \$100. I could have sold almost a dozen more if I had them."

F. C. Crocker, like many other Nebraska pure bred hog breeders, held two big auction sales a year. He sells direct to the farmer now, finding it much cheaper and more profitable. Advertising does the selling.

"Markets patronized by people living in nearby towns can often make good use of newspaper advertising. A medium which is especially helpful in moving surplus at the peak season," said G. H. Gaston, roadside marketing expert of the Michigan State college. "The plan followed by some growers, when confronted with a surplus, is to reduce the price on the product in question, making it a drawing card to get people to come to the market. Satisfied customers buy other commodities and come again, and, though the growers may make little profit on the sale of the featured product, he avoids loss and is doing the thing which will develop his patronage."

"The effectiveness of newspaper advertising depends, among other things, upon the location of the market, the kind of products offered for sale, their quality and price, and on the class of people who read the paper. These factors are so variable that the only way for any individual farmer to determine what can be accomplished by this means is to give it a trial."

"Advertising copy should be prepared with the realization that prospective customers will want to know what products are for sale, the prices charged, and where the market is located. Many newspaper offices, if supplied with the essential facts, furnish the service of some one trained in writing advertisements to put them in final form, or at least make suggestions as to how it should be done."

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How I Broke Into The Movies

Copyright by Hal C. Herman

BY CORINNE GRIFFITH

MY CHOICE of a screen career was really more or less accidental. I didn't grow up with any idea of going into motion pictures, as so many other actresses have done. I always loved the theater, and always had a strong interest in the silent drama; but it was an impersonal sort of feeling. I never associated either of them with the thought of a career for myself.

Music was to have been my means of self-expression. While I was still attending school in New Orleans I had my heart set on a thorough musical education. I was to have studied in New York under the best teachers, and then take several years abroad. Whether I could have done anything with this art professionally I really don't know. I was not considering it from the point of view of earning a living at the time—merely as a sort of sublimated sideline.

But before any of these roseate dreams of travel and music in the capitals of the world could come true, my father suffered severe business reverses and the family resources collapsed. Suddenly, and without much warning, it was not only necessary to abandon my ideas but to go out and earn a living. Like many girls, I was without any particular training for battling the world. I had not progressed far enough with my music to make it provide for me, and I knew nothing else that seemed to offer a means of earning a livelihood.

I had relatives in California and went there. The West was certainly kind to me; for I had been on the



Corinne Griffith.

coast only a short time when an incident, trivial in itself, blazed a way for me just when I most needed it. I was dancing one evening at a Santa Monica ballroom with some friends. I did not even know at the time that a brunette beauty contest was being held; but presently I heard my name called out. During the process of elimination I won the contest—much to my surprise and somewhat to my amusement! I had no idea that it would lead to anything. But among the judges was Rollin Sturgeon, then a director for Vitaphone; and he offered me a small part. Needless to say, I accepted.

I played one or two "bits" with Vitaphone and then appeared in two pictures with Earl Williams and one with Harry Morey. They cast me in wild "vamp" roles at first; which was excellent training, as I have since appreciated; for without previous stage experience it would have taken much longer to get over my stiffness and awkwardness before the camera, especially now that talking pictures are in vogue. But those "vamp" parts proved just the right thing to loosen me up and make me forget myself.

I remember in one of them I wore my first long train; with a mingled feeling of pride and worry. It looked very decorative, but also very dangerous, and I was in continual fear at first lest I trip on it and embarrass some highly dramatic scene with an inglorious fall that most certainly would have changed the picture's tempo from drama to burlesque!

After very few of these roles I was fortunate enough to be sent east and starred in my own right. Fate was good to me, and the winning of that beauty contest undoubtedly saved me many heart-breaking months of discouragement in the extra lists.

WNU Service

About Some Stars

Ralph Morgan was once a guide for tourists in the Adirondacks. . . . Dorothy Peterson clerked in Marshall Field's in Chicago after leaving her home in the Zion colony. . . . Walter Byron sold peanuts to theater-goers. . . . Alan Dinehart worked his way to Chicago by tending a carload of longhorns from his home in Kansas. . . . Miriam Hunkler, as a chorus girl in New York, . . . Alice White was a telephone operator, then a script girl. . . . Victor Jory was once a wrestler.



STICKLER FOR MOTHER

"Mother, it's polite always to say 'Thank you' for anything, isn't it?" "Yea, dear."

"And it's rude to speak with your mouth full, isn't it?" "Certainly."

"Well, then mother, if I say 'Thank you' with my mouth full, am I polite or rude?"

Determination

"I'm determined to make this community more orderly, now that I'm sheriff," said Cactus Joe.

"How?" "By quick decisions, with prompt enforcement."

"Studying law?"

"No. Practicing in a shooting gallery."

Love's Young Dream

"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?"

"Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He's asked how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with."—Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Freight Charges

Lawyer—I've got a claim against your road for hitting Brown's car, you know.

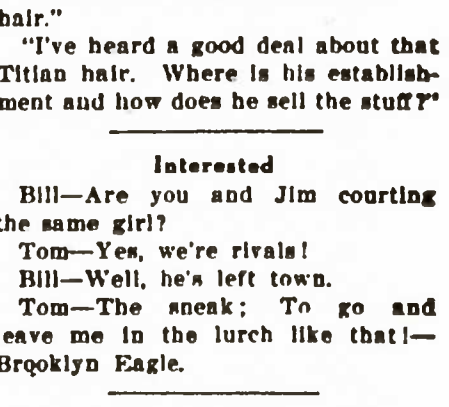
R. R. Adjuster—We have a counter claim for carrying the car 200 yards after hitting.

Won't Eat Much

Would-be Writer—What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?

Old Hand—A small appetite.—Gazette (Montreal).

ADDRESS, PLEASE



"Maud has that beautiful Titian hair."

"I've heard a good deal about that Titian hair. Where is his establishment and how does he sell the stuff?"

Interested

Bill—Are you and Jim courting the same girl?

Tom—Yea, we're rivals!

Bill—Well, he's left town.

Tom—The sneak! To go and leave me in the lurch like that!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Time to Leave

Orator—Before I close, allow me to repeat the immortal words of Webster—

Farmer Parsley—Lan' sakes, Mi-randy, let's get out of here. He's a-goin' to start in on the dictionary.

—Toronto Globe.

Passed It On

"Nowadays one cannot trust anybody—the grocer gave me a bad coin this morning."

"Let me see it."

"I cannot—I paid the milkman with it."—Frankfurter Illustrations.

No, a Dead Beat

"I got a bright idea out of a corner of my brain today."

"Ah! A stowaway."

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

The Northfield Herald

Northfield, Mass.

Published
Every Friday Morning by
HUGO A. BOURDEAU
Editor and Publisher

Subscription Price
\$1.00 yearly
Payable in Advance

Entered as second-class matter
May 6, 1931 at the postoffice at
Northfield, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Herald assumes no financial
responsibility for typographical
errors in advertisements, but
will reprint any portion of an ad-
vertisement in which such an error
occurs.

Advertising rates will be fur-
nished upon application to the
Herald.

Telephone 230-3

Printed by
NORTHFIELD PRINTING CO.
HENRY R. GOULD
President and General Manager
FRANK W. WILLIAMS
Treasurer

Friday, January 12, 1934



EDITORIAL

The Motorist's Resolutions

As 1933 ends, early reports in-
dicate that there was an increase
in motor vehicle fatalities and in-
juries over 1932 in spite of the
fact that fewer cars were oper-
ating during the year. The last
quarter was especially bad.

Predictions are that fatalities
will approach 30,000 and injuries
1,000,000. This is a record that
certainly should not be repeated.

A set of New Year's resolutions
for the motorist is a good starting
point for a safe 1934:

1. Drive at speeds suited to
traffic conditions; slowly, in the
city, moderately, on the open
highway.
2. Use better judgment in
passing. Wait until there is 500
feet of clear distance ahead be-
fore attempting to maneuver.
3. Slow down at intersections.
4. Obey traffic signals.
5. Watch out for pedestrians.

These are the five most neg-
lected rules of the road. Obedience
to them would have saved a ma-
jority of the lives and limbs lost
during 1933. Remember them in
1934.

Related Thanks To The

Carolers of Christmas Eve

The Carolers of Christmas Eve
came to my lowly dwelling,
Sweet memories in song to
leave,

Of Holy Christ Child telling.
For Heaven itself hath ne'er
sufficed.

To chant the glory of our Christ.

As blended voices charm the
ear

With sweetness in the gloaming,
As doves when sunset shades
draw near

On eager pinions homing,
May we by Angel songs enticed
Sound forth the praises of our
Christ.

May He who brought Good-Will
to man,

And balm for every sorrow,
Direct our lives in every plan
Tho' dark or light the morrow;

And may we know the peace
unpriced

Which centers in the heart of
Christ.

Mrs. M. L. Houghton

South Church Notes

Rev. Mary Andrews Conner
Minister

9:45 A. M. Church School

10:45 A. M. Church Worship.

The service will be built around
the thought "Had I But One Year
More To Live."

On Friday evening from seven
until nine-thirty, the young peo-
ple of the church will meet with
other young people of the town
at Alexander Hall.

The C. E. Williams' Store

Leased To Grocery Concern

The Economy Stores, Inc., have
leased the store space formerly
occupied by the C. E. Williams' store
on South Main Street and will
take possession on February first.

Send \$1

for the next 5

months of

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Make the most of your read-
ing hours. Enjoy the wit,
the wisdom, the companion-
ship, the charm that have
made the Atlantic, for sev-
enty-five years, America's
most quoted and most cher-
ished magazine.

Send \$1 (enclosing this ad)

to

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

800 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE STORY OF NORTHFIELD

LIFE IN EARLY NORTHFIELD

By HENRY H. FRANKLIN

X

An Agricultural Community

We have thus far been con-
cerned in our story with the se-
quence of events of the founding
and development of Northfield up
to the year 1720. It now becomes
appropriate to the better under-
standing of our narrative to pause
momentarily while we gain a pic-
ture of the ordinary aspects of
life in the community about this
time. Being on the frontier where
conditions of travel and commu-
nication were at best dangerous
and difficult, the settlers neces-
sarily led a simple, rugged exist-
ence. The civilization of this
whole section of the country was,
of course, agrarian. The only in-
dustries or institutions in the vil-
lage were those directly connected
with agriculture or those upon
which life in such a place was
dependent. Naturally the primary
concern of all was for the staples
of shelter, food and clothing.

Whatever of luxury or culture
was evident was from the outside
and of secondary consideration.
All houses and other buildings
were situated along the town
street, the location of which re-
mains unaltered to this day. Each
family built upon its own home-
lot and according to its own tastes
and resources. Magnificence was
by the nature of the community,
barred. Simplicity and service-
ability were the unexcepted rules.

The dwellings for the most part
were set well back from the street
and were appended at the rear by
a series of sheds and barns for
the accommodation of stores and
stock. The houses were wooden
frame structures usually two stor-
ies high with a high single-gable
roof slanting down almost to the
ground at the back. Although this
type has come to be known as
"Colonial" in reality it was the
established form for simple Eng-
lish houses of the day.

The supply of building needs
brought into the village one of
the few fields of activity which
were not strictly agricultural.
One very important man in town
was the blacksmith, who made all
the tools used in building as well
as farming. Up until 1720 it had
been necessary to go to Deerfield
where Ebenezer Field skillfully
practised this trade. The offer
of the land grants already men-
tioned as set aside for a smith in-
duced him to remove to Northfield
this year where he administered
to many needs of the community.
Not only did he shoe horses and
repair wagons but he was also the
source of all such necessary ap-
paratus as hammers, axes, nails,
plow-shares, loom-irons, cranes,
hog-rings and all other tools used
daily by the townspeople. The
smith was nearly as essential to
the early New England village as
was the minister of God. Another
emigrant along with Mr. Field
was Stephen Crowfoot, a carpen-
ter. Although most men of the
settlement could swing a mean
hammer the newly arrived trades-
man was kept busy. From all ac-
counts he was an excellent work-
man both at house building and
cabinet making. Most of the
houses were covered with clap-
boards or rough sawed boards
chamfered together and roofed
with hand hewn shingles. The two
sawmills of the town were essen-
tial in reducing the native timber
to lumber usable for building. (It
is interesting to note here that
the only precision instruments
used in erecting a complete dwell-
ing house were a rule and plumb-
line. Squaring was done with a
"4-5 right triangle." Two other
small industries incident to build-
ing were tar and brick making.
The town had a kiln in which fat
pine stumps and knots were re-
duced to tar for the use of the
settlers. The manufacture of
bricks was carried on by Eliezer

Wright and his son. These were
made from clay taken from the
south end of the village street and
were used for foundations and
fireplaces, although one or two of
the more elaborate houses were
actually brick lined.

The home furnishings were
made by the menfolk of the vil-
lage and in consequence were
simple and crude. Nevertheless
they served their purpose admir-
ably and for sturdiness they out-
lasted the finest Chippendale.
The handiwork of the women did
much to brighten up the home
and make it livable. The only
lighting system available was the
use of pine candles, pitchy pine
knots which burned with a lum-
inous flame, but the light afforded
by the hearth was not inconsider-
able. Occasionally, after the
slaughter of a fat beef, tallow
candles might be had for the
making. The cooking was all done
over an open fire in the huge fire-
places which thus had the three-
fold purpose of house heating and
lighting, and cooking. Ovens were
generally built into the chimneys
whence every Saturday night
came the savory odor of baking
pork, beans and bread.

The Staff of Life

Almost all items of food used
by the community were produced
at home. The crops consisted of
wheat, rye, barley, hay, oats, flax
and the ordinary garden vegeta-
bles. Each family had livestock
to supply its meat and dairy pro-
ducts. Most of the farms were re-
plete with cattle, swine, sheep
and poultry besides the usual
draft animals (either oxen or
horses) and numerous dogs and
cats. One very necessary industry
of the village was the grist mill
operated by Steven Belding. The
flour ground in this mill was the
only commodity ever exported
and this but rarely, all the rest
being consumed at home. Another
extra - agricultural pursuit con-
ducted in the town was the man-
ufacture of malt and brewing of
beer and ale. The malt was gen-
erally made of barley although
sometimes meslin and wheat were
substituted. The beer made from
the hops and malt was the only
alcoholic beverage until the ad-
vent of hard cider and cider bra-
dy. These latter drinks became
common with the development to
maturity of the apple orchards
which some of the enterprising
settlers had cultivated.

Homespun and Handiwork

In the matter of clothing each
family was likewise self-suffic-
ient. Every article worn by every
member of the household was
made at home. Hence the neces-
sity of raising flax and keeping
sheep. In order to make linen
cloth the flax was first cured, then
broken and singed by the men
after which it was spun into
thread on the "little wheel" by
the women. Bleaching and dyeing
were the next steps in the pro-
cess but the only available dyes
were logwood and indigo. The
spinning of two skeins of thread
was considered a good day's work.
Hand looms were next used to
convert the thread to cloth. The
manufacture of woollens was a
similar process except that the
wool must be sheared, washed,
treated with goose-oil and carded
before spinning on the "great
wheel." A thorough knowledge of
spinning and weaving cloth was
as much a necessary accomplish-
ment for every girl before she
could get married as was the
"mastery of sewing and cooking."
Shoes were fashioned by the men
of the house unless a cobbler was
to be had. One of the garrison
soldiers, Josiah King, did this
work in the village while sta-
tioned there. In 1725 he moved
to Northfield to set up his trade.
So we see the early Northfieldite
was homespun from the bottom of

his soles to the crown of his cap.
From the foregoing paragraphs
it is evident that in the staples of
shelter, food and clothing North-
field was entirely self-dependent
and could have easily maintained
a policy of absolute economic iso-
lation. There were however a few
things brought in from the out-
side. Itinerant traders, scarce
though they were, did occasional-
ly appear at the town to barter
with the housewives. In exchange
for furs of marten, woodlark (fish-
er mink) and muskrat such lux-
uries as sugar, coffee, spices, pew-
ter dishes, silks and books might
be obtained. But in general the
Northfield women had to be con-
tent to struggle along on what
was at hand and think little of
the finer life in the outer
world.

And it was a struggle that the
women had to bear. Hers was the
care and decorating of the house,
the cooking, clothesmaking and
nursing for the whole family. The
upbringing and education of the
children (Ten to a family was not
an uncommonly large number)
also fell within her range of
duty. And yet she found time to
do fanciwork and indulge in so-
ciety quilting bees. Even as vir-
tue is its own reward the cheer-
ful accomplishment of all these
tasks is a lasting tribute to the
women of early Northfield.

As has been casually men-
tioned, the town afforded no
school as yet, the education of
the children being left in the
home. Mrs. Ebenezer Field, the
blacksmith's wife, did have a class
of young children in her home
during the warm months of 1721.
The charge for this simple in-
struction in the three R's was 4
pence each per week. The real
education lay in the frontier way
of life.

The town was quite fortunate
in having a competent physician
in the person of its minister, Rev-
erend Benjamin Doolittle. As he
was the only qualified surgeon in
the vicinity the practice of med-
icine took much of his time and
rendered him a sizeable income.
This lucrative practice evoked not
a little jealousy among some of
the taxpayers of his parish who
believed it was the preacher's
duty to preach.

The Lull Before The Storm

Up to this time Northfield had
been the case of the first settle-
ments but even so the village
was rather remote. It was thir-
teen miles to upper Deerfield
(Greenfield) and about the same
distance to Sunderland. The roads
were by no means good but they
were well defined and it was pos-
sible to make the trip to Hadley
by oxcart in one day. The trek to
Deerfield necessitated ferrying at
Bennett's Meadow and the route
followed was roughly the same as
the old road through what is now
Gill and Factory Hollow. It was
the man who made these jour-
neys that furnished most of the
news of the day to the others at
Northfield. There being but two
newsheets in the country, all gos-
sip of goings on was by word of
mouth or by letters. These latter
were posted to the town at irreg-
ular intervals and were often car-
ried by inhabitants of the village
paying a visit to Northampton or
Hadley. This rather isolated exist-
ence seemed to have been a hap-
py one for it was difficult indeed
to worry about worldly affairs
seemingly so remote. However,
the daily routine of life in the
peaceful community was soon to
be interrupted by dark days of
war. The people were to realize
again the words of Benjamin
Franklin that "There never was a
good war nor a bad peace."

Gentleman Crook (nabbed in
the act)—I am entirely responsi-
ble for this burglarious entrance
and will offer no resistance to my
lawful arrest.
Constable (writing)—He then
says, "I done it and will come
quiet."—Humorist.

Hinsdale

Wantastiquet Grange

The Wantastiquet Grange spon-
sored a card party last Monday
evening. There were 74 present.
The woman's whist prize was won
by Mrs. Gustavus Smith; the
men's prize by Mr. Clair Roberts.
The Pitch prize was won by Mrs.
Pentim Taylor.

Locals

Dancing school classes begin
Friday of this week in the Grange
Hall. Miss Nellie Cummings of
Greenfield is the instructor.

\$133.62 has been contributed
by the townspeople to the sale of
Christmas seals in behalf of the
New Hampshire Tuberculosis As-
sociation.

A Pitch Tournament between
members of the Northfield and
Hinsdale Masonic Lodges is being
carried on each Friday night, al-
ternating between the two towns.
A supper will be served by the
losing team to the winners.

Personals

Miss Rotha Tower of Vernon
was at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Paul V. Chamberlin for the week-
end.

Miss Frances Lerandeau of
Marlboro spent several days of
last week with Mr. and Mrs. Lu-
cian Lerandeau.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Garfield
spent the first of the week in New
York City.

The annual ball sponsored by
the Women's association is Fri-
day night, January 19. Danny
Graham's "Blue and Gold Ball-
room" Orchestra will furnish mu-
sic.

The Legion Auxiliary will hold
a card party at the home of Mrs.
Fred Kendrick, this evening.

South Vernon

Church Notes

Service at the South Vernon
Church next Sunday and during
the week, will be as follows:

10:45 A. M. Sermon by the
pastor, Rev. George A. Gray.

12:15 P. M. Church School.

7 p. m. Song service.

7:30 p. m. Sermon by the pas-
tor.

7:30 p. m. Thursday Jan. 18,
Mid-week service at the Vernon
Home.

If Mr. William A. Mitchell of
East Northfield will call at THE
HERALD office, he may receive a
free ticket to the VICTORIA The-
atre.

North Church Notes

Sunday Services.

Sunday School at ten o'clock.

Morning Services at eleven
o'clock.

The Senior Endeavor will meet
at seven o'clock with Miss Dor-
othy Pearson as leader.

The evening services will be at
eight o'clock when special musical
selections will be presented.

If Rev. W. A. White of East
Northfield will call at THE HER-
ALD office, he may receive a free
ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

FIRST-CLASS

Piano Service

TUNING AND REPAIRING

Moth Cleaning and

Re-felting

A. L. GOODRICH

208 Silver St., Tel. 4434

Greenfield

Factory-trained at Chicker-
ing's in Boston. Concert
tuner for such artists as
Zimbalist, Werrenrath and
Gall-Curci.

January 12 to January 17



Nation-Wide
Canned Goods
SALE

VEGETABLES

Great Value

Asparagus 3 tins 31c

Class A or Alice

Pork and Beans 2 tins 19c

With Tomato Sauce

NATION-WIDE—Oven Baked

Beans 2 tins 29c

NATION-WIDE

Brown Bread 2 tins 29c

NATION-WIDE

Catsup 2 bottles 29c

OLD HOME—Cut Wax

Beans 2 tins 27c

NATION-WIDE or MASTIFF—Golden Bantam

Corn 2 tins 29c

MARBLE—Maine Sweet

Corn 2 tins 19c

NATION-WIDE or PICK OF THE PACK

Peas 2 tins 35c

KINGFISHER or PEWAUKEE LAKE

Sweet Variety

Peas 2 tins 29c

NATION-WIDE or SANTA CRUZ

Spinach 2 tins 31c

MASTIFF HUBBARD

Squash 2 tins 35c

STANDARD MARYLAND

Tomatoes 2 tins 19c

CAMPBELL'S

Tomato Juice 50 oz. tin 29c

FRUITS

MASTIFF

Grapefruit 2 tins 29c

Whole Sections

MASTIFF

Raspberries 2 tins 39c

Large Red

Sliced Peaches Halves

Large Size

2 tins 35c

Medium Size

3 tins 29c

Fruit Cocktail

Large Size

2 tins 55c

Medium Size

2 tins 29c

SUN KURED

Apricots 2 tins 33c

ROYAL ANNE

Cherries 1ge. tin 29c

SUNSHINE

Dot Oyster

Crackers lb. pkg. 18c

KIRK'S

Silver Polish 8 oz. jar 19c

Occident 24½ lb. bag \$1.21

THE GUARANTEED FLOUR

Sunshine Raisin Gems lb. 19c

Crisp, Delicious, Old Fashioned Cookies
covered with Luscious Raisins

Baked by Sunshine Bakers

Patronize your local Nation-Wide Grocer

The Friendly Store—You know the Owner



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INSPECTION IS

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Get ahead of the other
fellow and have your
car put in good shape
to pass the State Inspec-
tion. Be sure it is in
perfect order so we can
check it on our report
as "O. K."

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MILEAGE

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During Winter
Months

• Cooler roads not only cause
little wear on new tires—they
also "cold-cure" the rubber. Ex-
perience proves that new tires
limbered up in winter average
thousands more miles than tires
started off new on hot roads ---
Get the full non-skid safety of
Goodyears for winter driving at
today's low prices—and get more
miles—by buying now!

GOOD YEAR

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All Weather

Trade In

Old Tires

\$720

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At The Lawler GREENFIELD

Afternoons at 2.15; Evenings at 7.30. Holidays and Sunday Continuous from 2.15.

Friday and Saturday
Two Big Hits
Kay Francis
Ricardo Cortez

THE HOUSE ON 56th STREET
PLUS
Radio's Riotous Funsters
Come To Life On The Screen
"MYRT AND MARGE"
Pathe News

Sunday Through Wednesday
Two Big Hits
"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"
Dolores Del Rio

Fred Astaire
Gene Raymond
Ginger Rogers
PLUS
"16 FATHOMS DEEP"
With
Sally O'Neil
Creighton Chaney

Thursday Through Saturday
Irene Dunne
Clive Brook
Nils Asther
IN
"IF I WERE FREE"
PLUS
Edmund Lowe
Shirley Grey
Ralph Forbes
IN
"BOMBAY MAIL"
Pathe News
Coming Soon
Eddie Cantor
IN
"ROMAN SCANDALS"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday and Saturday
On Our Stage
Oscar O'Brien's
"BY-TOWN TROUBADOR'S"
They are also known
as the "Alouette Quartet."
On the Screen
Carole Lombard in
"BRIEF MOMENT"
ALSO
Bob Steele in
"THE RANGER'S CODE"

Starting Sunday-Four Days
Marion Davies and
Bing Crosby in
"GOING HOLLYWOOD"
With
Fie O'Grady and
Stuart Erwin
ALSO
Tim McCoy in
"THE WHIRLWIND"

Latchis Theatre BRATTLEBORO

Saturday Only
Tim McCoy in
"STRAIGHTAWAY"
With Sam Cappel
News-Comedies-News
Monday and Tuesday
"I WAS A SPY"
With Madeline Carroll
Herbert Marshall—Conrad Veidt
Also News and Novelties

Wednesday and Thursday
Colleen Moore in
"POWER AND THE GLORY"
With Spencer Tracy and
Helen Vinson
Also Latest News

Auditorium

Friday and Saturday
James Dunn in
"JIMMY AND SALLY"
With Claire Trevor
Also News and a
Laurel & Hardy Comedy

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
"MAN CASTLES"
Loretta Young & Spencer Tracy

Thursday Only
"PROSPERITY"
With Marie Dresser and
Folly Moran

AT THE VICTORIA

The "By-Town Troubadors" coming direct from Montreal, Canada, will make a personal appearance at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Jan. 11-12-13. The personal of this quartet consists of, Jules Jacob, 1st Tenor, Roger Filiat, 2nd Tenor, J. Andre Trotter, Baritone, Emile Lamarre, Bass, Oscar O'Brien, Director. This organization, giving in appropriate costumes, the rollicking songs which have made such a tremendous hit in Canadian festivals at the Chateau Frontenac and elsewhere, will make future appearances in the United States, giving the songs of the French Canadian voyageurs and lumberjacks. From Greenfield they go direct to the Roxy Theatre New York City. In addition to the singing of the Troubadors, an excellent picture program has been arranged. The following review from Montreal's leading journal gives some idea of the treat in store for the Victoria patrons. "The By-Town Troubadors charmed their public as much with their delicate interpretation of the ballads and roundau. They have proven themselves to be masters in their art."—Adv.

Hinsdale

Wallace Jonathan Bailey
Mr. Wallace Jonathan Bailey, age 72, died early Tuesday evening after a week's illness. He was born in Coventry, Vt., Aug. 15, 1861, son of Jonathan and Martha (Newcomb) Bailey. About forty-four years ago he married Miss Annie Chamberlin of this town, who died in 1921. Seven years ago, he married Miss Ida Green of this town, who survives him. He was employed by the Amidon Woolen mill as night watchman for many years.

The funeral was held at the home last Friday afternoon with Rev. J. A. Haines officiating. Burial was in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Miss Joan V. Redding
Miss Joan V. Redding, 55, died last Friday at the home of her sister, where she had been seriously ill for four months. Death was caused by cancerous trouble.

She was born in Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1878, a daughter of William and Ellen (Brooks) Redding. She was employed for eighteen years as hostess at The Tavern in Gloucester, Mass., spending the winters in Bermuda and Bellair, Florida. Miss Redding was a member of the Companions of the Forest in Gloucester. She leaves only her sister Elizabeth, wife of Walter Crawford.

The funeral was held in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial was at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

High School
In a recent class meeting the Junior Class voted to hold a semi-public whist party on January 29, in the basement of the Catholic Church.

The Sophomore Class has selected their class rings. The ring is to be silver on which the Class numerals and insignia are to be engraved.

The Annual High School Fair which is usually held the latter part of February will be postponed until the Friday immediately preceding the April vacation.

Congregational Church
The Congregational Church will have a social Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the church vestry.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. Hubert L. Brown, this afternoon. Mrs. William Watson has charge of the program.

Eastern Star
The officers for the ensuing year were installed Friday evening by Mr. Paul Chamberlain, Mrs. Roger Streeter, and Mrs. Roger Holland. The officers installed were as follows: Mrs. Paul Chamberlain, Matron; Mr. Mark Chamberlain, Patron; Mr. Ray Fletcher, Associate Patron; Mrs. Leon Campbell, Associate Matron; Mrs. Clarence Hildreth, Chaplain; Mrs. Dora Smith, Marshall; Miss Elizabeth Kimball, Warden; Mrs. Mark Chamberlain, Organist; Mrs. Marion Powers, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Taylor, Treasurer; Mr. Leon Campbell, Sentinel; Ruth, Mrs. U. Carpenter; Naomi, Mrs. Jack Walker; Esther, Mrs. E. Sargeant; Elector, Mrs. I. Bailey, Ada; Mrs. Roger Streeter.

Special music was furnished by Misses Barbara Garfield, Lucille Smith, and Mildred Burns. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

If Mr. Frank P. Britton of Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Warwick

Mrs. Flora Hastings
The body of Mrs. Flora Hastings, 77 widow of Samuel Hastings, who passed away at the Eastern Star Home in Orange last week Wednesday, was brought here on Saturday for burial. Mrs. Hastings spent the greater part of her life in this town, leaving about three years ago to live at the Eastern Star Home.

Miss Edna Bunack of Brooklyn N. Y. is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Phillips of Petersham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips last week.

Mrs. William Taylor and two children spent the holidays in Lenox with Mrs. Taylor's parents.

Mrs. Mary Houghton is quite ill at the home of the son in Worcester. Her many friends in town are hoping for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Elsie Soderberg of New Sweden, Me., has returned home after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Nordstedt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morse and family have moved into the "Temple" summer home pending the completion of their new home in that neighborhood.

Mr. George D. Shepardson is seriously ill with pneumonia attended by Dr. Alexander of Orange. His son George, Jr., is carrying the mail.

Mrs. William Ryan and children who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Ryan's mother, Mrs. P. W. Goldsberry, have returned to their home in Whatley.

Miss Elinor Brown of Winchester, N. H., a graduate of the Keene Normal School has been engaged to teach the primary department of the village school succeeding the late Miss Esther Tarr.

The officers of Warwick Grange are to be installed this Friday night. Mr. Ralph Witherell and Mrs. Catharine Taylor of Warwick Grange were installed Assistant Stewards of Franklin-Worcester Pomona last Thursday evening.

If Mr. Walter H. Smith of Greenfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Legal

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. FRANKLIN, SS. Case 25266 PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GRACE L. RODGERS late of Northfield in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to M. Eleanor Rodgers of said Northfield without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of February A. D. 1934, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in The Northfield Herald, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

JOHN C. LEE, Register 39-41-43

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NORTHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, OF NORTHFIELD, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 30, 1933

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	\$1,222.51
Overdrafts	22.84
United States Government securities owned	5,194.31
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	70,461.25
Furniture and fixtures	1,250.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	20,371.35
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	12,665.45
Other assets	218.03
Total	\$170,506.74

LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits	\$9,240.02
Time deposits	82,332.50
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	11,023.76
United States Government and postal savings deposits	246.11
Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding	1,951.74
Capital account:	
Common Stock, 250 shares, par \$100	
per share	\$25,000.00
Surplus	6,300.00
Undivided profits	1,012.60
Reserves for contingencies	400.00
Total	\$170,506.74

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, ss: I, LEON W. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEON W. CHAPMAN, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1934.

SAMUEL E. WALKER
Notary Public
My Commission Expires Jan. 25, 1935

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM F. HOERN
CHARLES C. STEARNS
FRANK W. WILLIAMS
Directors

REPORT OF HOLDING COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF A NATIONAL BANK
Made in compliance with the requirements of the banking act of 1933

Report as of December 30, 1933, of Western Massachusetts Investment Associates, Greenfield, Mass., which under the terms of the Banking Act of 1933, is affiliated with Northfield National Bank, Northfield, Mass. Charter No. 13172 Federal Reserve District No. 1.

Function or type of business:—Holding Company
Manner in which above-named organization is affiliated with national bank, and degree of control:—

Owens directly a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the bank.

Financial relations with bank:—Stock of affiliated bank owned: 175 shares \$26,250.00

Stock of other banks owned: 5344 shares \$688,800.00
Amount on deposit in affiliated bank: None

Loans to affiliated bank: None
Borrowings from affiliated bank: None
Other information necessary to disclose fully relations with bank:—None

I, D. ROLLIN ALVORD, Treasurer of Western Massachusetts Investment Associates, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. ROLLIN ALVORD, Treasurer
Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, 1934.

HARRY M. BROWN
Notary Public

If Mr. Leon I. Taber of Mount Hermon will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Northfield's I. G. A. Store

LUMAN A. BARBER, Prop.

Offers the Following Specials

Native Fowl	lb. 19c
Standing Rib Roast	lb. 19c
Fresh Pork Shoulders	lb. 10c
String End of Ham	lb. 7c
Home Made Sausage	lb. 18c
Oranges, Floridas	doz. 15c
Butter, Best Creamery	2 lbs. 45c
Pillsbury's Best Flour, 1-8 bbl. bag,	\$1.19

Fresh Fish and Oysters Weekly

Fine Assortment of Fruits and Vegetables

FREE DELIVERY

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE NORTHFIELD

A "Real New England Inn"

OFFERS

New Low Rates For Permanent Winter Residents

Gift Shop From Which Distinctive Gifts May Be Purchased At Reasonable Prices.

Beauty Parlor Open Week Days From nine o'clock to five o'clock.

Complete Winter Garage Service.

Auto and Bus Livery At Your Service.

A. GORDON MOODY, Resident Manager

Garage, Telephone 61 Hotel, Telephone 44

NATION-WIDE STORE

Salada Tea, Brown Label	1-2 lb. pkg. 30c
Salada Tea, Red Label	1-2 lb. pkg. 45c
These Teas Will Be Higher	

Pitted Dates	lb. 19c
Hoyt's Salt Water Taffy	1 lb. pkg. 19c
Goodyear Sausage	2 lbs. 45c

Cracked Wheat Bread—Try It

FRED A. IRISH, Proprietor

Telephone 136-2 Northfield, Mass.

BUY NOW USED CARS

- 1933 Ford V-8 Victoria—Radio and Heater
- 1932 Ford V-8 Cabriolet with Radio
- 1932 Ford V-8 Cabriolet—nearly new
- 1932 Ford V-8 Coupe—Hot Water Heater
- 1931 Ford DeLuxe Roadster with Heater
- 1931 Ford Tudor with Heater
- 1930 Ford Touring—Two Spare Tires & Heater
- 1930 Chevrolet Four Door Sedan
- 1931 Ford Sport Coupe with Heater
- 1927 Dodge Sedan—Extra Good

Convenient Terms

LUBRICATION SERVICE

Genuine Alemite Grease

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It costs no more to have the best.

A thorough lubrication job including spraying of all springs for \$1.00

SPENCER BROS.

Northfield

Telephone 137

THE BOOKSTORE

DIARIES
LINE-A-DAY BOOKS — FIVE YEARS
FARMER'S ALMANACS
1934 WORLD ALMANACS
LETTER FILES — ACCOUNT BOOKS
MAGAZINES

NEW YORK — BOSTON — SPRINGFIELD
DAILY PAPERS

East Northfield, Massachusetts



ACORNS

SAVING ACCOUNTS
LIKE ACORNS HAVE
A SMALL BEGINNING
BEFORE THEY BECOME
THE STRONG AND

STURDY OAK OF FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.
BY JOINING OUR 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB NOW
YOU WILL HAVE A NUCLEUS BY NEXT
CHRISTMAS TO BASE YOUR SAVINGS
ACCOUNT ON.

Vermont-Peoples National Bank
BRATTLEBORO

Quaint Charm But

It's a far cry from the quaint charm of the colonial kitchen with its multitude of inconvenience to the modern all-electric kitchen with every facility for carefree cookery.

Yet these two extremes of the culinary art have one thing in common—the goodness of their foods.

Legend tells us of the goodness of old-time cooking... how roasts held their juices and flavor... how pies came out of the brick oven a rich golden brown... how tasty everything was.

Modern electric cookery reproduces the flavor-full goodness of old-time cookery, and adds to it the convenience of modern science: the fast, even, accurately controlled heat of electricity, the thoroughly insulated oven, the spotless cleanliness of electricity—every advantage that makes modern women praise their electric ranges.

For more tasty meals, cook electrically—the MODERN way.

ASK ABOUT THE FREE INSTALLATION OFFER
OF CO-OPERATING DEALERS.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY

Constituent of

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES

Improved Uniform International LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago)
© 1934, Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for January 14

THE BAPTISM AND TEMPTATION OF JESUS CHRIST

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 3:13-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. Hebrews 2:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Jesus Was Baptized.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Meets the Test.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Faces His Life Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God's Victorious Son.

The baptism and temptation of Jesus should not be thought of as part of his preparation for his great work, as is represented by many writers. They should rather be viewed as the formal entrance of the Messiah, the king upon his mission. In the baptism we have the act of dedication of himself to his work which made full a righteousness, and in the temptation we have a record of his first official conflict with the devil whose works he came to destroy.

1. The Baptism of Jesus, the King (3:13-17).

1. His coming to John (v. 13). While the forerunner was discharging his office, the king emerged from his seclusion at Nazareth and demanded baptism at John's hands.

2. John's hesitancy (v. 14). The incongruity of this demand with the purpose of baptism brought from John a protest, but upon Jesus' satisfactory explanation John baptized him.

3. The significance of his baptism (v. 15). Its significance is found in harmony with the central purpose of his coming into the world, which was to secure for his people salvation through death and resurrection. This act was the official entrance upon his work. It was an act of consecration on his part to the work of saving his people through sacrifice. Christ was baptized not because he had sinned, but because he took the place of sinners to be a substitute for them.

4. Approval from the opened heavens (vv. 16, 17). Immediately following his consecration to his work the heavens were opened and the Spirit came and abode upon him, followed by words of approval from the Father.

II. The Temptation of Jesus, the King (4:1-11).

The temptation was the opening battle of the dreadful conflict between Christ and Satan. In this struggle note:

1. The combatants (v. 1).

a. Jesus Christ—He went immediately from the place of anointing and heavenly recognition as the Son of God, to meet the arch enemy of the race.

b. The devil—The one with whom Christ struggled here was a real, personal being, filled with cunning and malice, and possessing great power.

2. The battleground (v. 1). It was the wilderness of Judea. The first man was tempted in a garden with the most pleasant surroundings, and failed. The last man was tempted in a bare wilderness, and gloriously triumphed.

3. The method of attack (vv. 3-9). Since, as the Redeemer, Christ sustains to mankind a three-fold relationship—Son of man, Son of God, and Messiah—each relationship was made a ground of attack.

a. As the Son of Man (vv. 3, 4).—The appeal was made to the instinct of hunger. Having fasted forty days and nights without food as a normal man, Jesus had a craving appetite. While the appetite was not sinful, to have satisfied it in a wrong way would have been sin.

b. As the Son of God (vv. 5-7).—It was to test whether this personality which had taken upon itself humanity, was divine. The devil quoted from a messianic Psalm to induce Jesus to presume upon God's care. God really does care for his own, but to neglect common precaution, to do the uncalled for thing just to put God's promise to a test, is to sin and to fail.

c. As the Messiah (vv. 8, 9).—Christ's mission as the Messiah was to recover this world from the devil. The devil offered to surrender to him on the simple condition that Jesus bow to the devil, thus obviating the necessity of the cross with its shame and suffering.

4. The defense (vv. 4, 7, 10). The instrument of defense was the word of God. Christ met the enemy each time and repulsed him with "It is written." Each time he quoted from Deuteronomy, the book which higher critics would discredit.

5. The issue (v. 11). The enemy was completely routed. The strong man was bound, making the spoiling of his house possible.

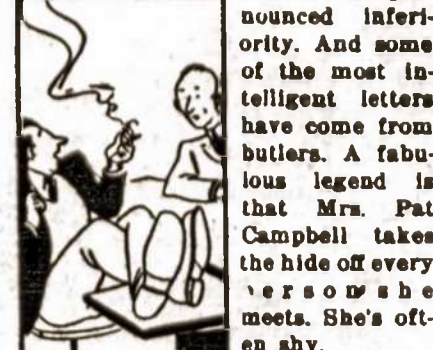
God Greater Than Man

We must learn to set God above his own laws, not that he will reverse them, but use them as we know not how. We are not to think that where we see no possibility God sees none, that when all human skill has been fruitlessly spent there is no more that God can do.

EVERYDAY NEW YORK

BY O. O. MINTYRE

NEW YORK—Purely personal pique: Every fellow I've known who talks to you with feet on his desk



suffers a pronounced inferiority. And some of the most intelligent letters have come from butlers. A fabulous legend is that Mrs. Pat Campbell takes the hide off every person she meets. She's often shy.

When I watch an expert tap dancer I like to imagine it is I. Nothing is quite so fascinating as Joseph Hergeshelmer's protruding tooth. When my Dad used to swing me up for a goodnight hug, he'd yell "Whoopie!" My evening collar wings are minimalist sized. Edna Ferber can dish up the best dialogue.

John Erskine's piano playing suggests wild horses down a sun-baked plateau. Wonder what Ogden Reid carries in that omnipresent briefcase—editorials? No writer can zing you between the eyes like Sinclair Lewis. In "Main Street," when the doctor was gone he spoke of the house as "listeningly quiet."

Far back as memory goes I wanted to be a writer. I regard Robert Rubin as the most astute of all judges of moving picture technique. The grandest description of interior decorating is the Perelman's: "A bit of late General Grant and early Pullman." I've never been sued.

Nothing frightens me like the tinkle of a bicycle bell suddenly from behind. I can't keep from calling an admiral an "admirable." How conspicuous to walk through a large hotel's busy kitchen. The only address to stick in memory is Sherlock Holmes': 221B Baker street. All my letters of courthip were written on stationery swiped from the Gibson House in Cincinnati. My favorite small town editor is Squire Mauck.

During executive newspaper days I fired three Harvard men. With a mean sort of sadistic glee. Cuba is the only foreign country I never cared to visit. Dickens is the most exquisitely articulate of all authors. The bravest I ever felt was walking through the vicious red-light of Havre late at night alone. P. S. I had lost my guide. Chauncey Depew was the best dressed of all elderly New Yorkers.

Lee Tracy's breeziness would be a great loss to the screen. Three nights of grand reading: "The Man of The Renaissance." Arthur Somers Roche is the only person I know to quit drinking who doesn't try to convert others to teetotalism. Passing the George M. Cohan theater somehow always recalls the throbby quiver in Wilda Bennett's throat when she sang. On slaty, drizzly days I think of Gloucester wharves. Something nice about the companionship of Burns and Allen. The most piercing voice over the phone is Roy W. Howard's.

The most finished amateur magician is Hamish McLauren, the writer. Nobody ever put on a stage boohoo comparable to Bert Wheeler's in "The Follies." Roy Atwell is the only person to touch me off with a laugh out loud or the radio. I hate surprises, beets, new shoes and people who are familiar on short acquaintance. My father weighed 286 pounds.

I can on a typewriter imitate the clackety-click of a dinky French train passing Rouen and Nantes. And I feel myself slapping over Joan Bennett's grand movie acting. Oppenheim can turn out more exciting valets and trash than any mystery writer of the day. Never knew an undertaker who didn't reach a ripe old age.

The only city editor I remember with affection is Robert Emmet MacAlarney. Hope Williams plopped off her high pedestal for me with that ranch-house subtlety in her play. After all! Favorite all time stage name—Truly Shattuck. I've never endorsed an advertised article for money.

Short Shavings: Queen Victoria wanted no black mourning and was buried in white, believing death would reunite her with her "beloved Albert." . . . Mrs. Cyrus McCormick denies buying a \$75,000 sable coat . . . Rudy Vallee recently introduced Lois Moran as Polly Moran . . . Ninety-eight per cent of America's "breach of promise suits" are blackmail . . . And a prominent jurist says two out of every five lawyers would be disbarred in any other country in the world . . . Voltaire cried: "I was never ruined but twice—once when I gained a law suit, and once when I lost one."

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Proteins of Immense Value

Their High Importance in Daily Diet Is a Matter Which Under No Circumstances Must Be Overlooked in the Planning of Menus.

"What's become of proteins?" I heard a man say the other day. "It seems to me I never hear them mentioned any more or see them in print since vitamins have become so popular." Perhaps we have neglected talking about protein recently, but it is still just as important a part of the menu as it ever was.

It doesn't seem as necessary for us to stress this importance because most of us have enough to spend for food are quite likely to get plenty of it in the daily diet, of which it is a most important part, because we depend upon protein to repair the daily wear and tear on the tissues, which go on continually. Children who are building new tissue must have a larger proportion of protein in their food than the grown-ups need. This extra supply is usually, as it should be, in the form of milk.

When adults drink milk they take it not so much on this account, but because of its contributions of minerals and vitamins.

Meats, fish, eggs and cheese, besides milk, are the animal foods which provide us with protein. Among the vegetable foods we find the largest contributors are nuts, dried beans, peas and lentils. Breads and cereals give us a worthwhile portion of protein, but most other vegetable foods are lacking. We have changed and rechanged our attitude toward the amount of protein necessary and advisable for diets. It used to be thought it was necessary, to provide energy, and this quality was described by the general adjective "strengthening"—whatever that means.

After serious nutrition research work began, it was found that starches, sugars and fats furnished energy, and just as satisfactorily and more efficiently. Also that after the body had used what protein it needed to repair the tissues it was able to burn the rest as fuel for energy. The American nutritionists felt that a smaller proportion of protein was essential than did the German workers. Then came the theory that it was unwise to take more than 10 per cent of the calories in a day in the form of protein.

Recent research work, such as that undertaken by the Explorer Steffen, when he lived for a year on a diet of meat, which, of course, furnished protein and fat, has seemed to show only that the larger amount is not harmful. We, however, recommend that the proportion of protein be kept moderate, as much for economic reasons as in the interests of health. Protein foods are more expensive than the so-called "energy" foods. The normal diet is so much more interesting and attractive when it is "balanced" with protein, fat and carbohydrates.

Just a word about the comparative

Recalling Time When

All Turkeys Were Wild

Entrancing are the accounts of the turkey farmers' modern methods. The "production in line" of more and better turkeys is astounding. It appears the incubators are set at work at the precise moment to bring them to maturity at Thanksgiving, and later ones for Christmas and New Year's.

From pen to pen the gawky bird makes his progress until he is ready for shipment. No doubt, along with the methods of standardization, including branding the turkey with indelible ink, or trademarked like the citrus fruits, they now load him with an endless conveyor belt and whisk him through the dressing processes with elaborate heed to scientific management.

Now let the Idaho turkey farmers read of what our ancestors saw when the world was young. Felix Walker, coming into Kentucky, narrates: "So rich a soil we had never seen before. Covered with clover in full brown, the woods were alive, abounding in wild game. Turkeys so numerous that it might be said there appeared but one flock universally scattered in the woods."

Let the mass production experts beat that if they can!

Those who bandy the name of Brillat-Savarin, connoisseur of the pleasures of the table, to shame our American bill of fare would do well to quote his chapter on the American turkey and how he is hunted and cooked.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

value of vegetable and animal proteins. The latter are more efficient and while it is possible to get what we need from vegetables, our diet is too bulky unless milk is excepted from the class of animal proteins. So-called vegetarians usually admit milk, eggs and sometimes cheese to a place on the menu.

Crab Bisque.
1/2 cup canned crab
1 pint milk
1 slice onion
2 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Nutmeg

Rub crab meat through sieve. Scald milk with onion. Add crab meat, butter and flour rubbed together. Add seasoning.

Pecan Pudding.
1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 cups scalded milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 cup pecans (cut)
1 cup chopped seeded raisins or dates
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 eggs yolks
1/2 cup sugar
1 lemon, juice, and grated rind
2 stiffly beaten egg whites

Mix bread crumbs, milk shortening,

nuts, salt, egg yolks, sugar, juice and rind of lemon. When well blended, add raisins or dates. Mix thoroughly; then fold in whites of eggs. Pour into buttered individual molds and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F., twenty to thirty minutes. Serve hot with cream.

Oven Croquettes.
1 pound chopped meat
1 small onion, minced
Salt and pepper
2 eggs
1 cup "fake" crackers
1 cup tomato sauce
2 tablespoons fat

To meat add onion, salt, pepper and beaten eggs. Crumble crackers and mix with meat mixture. Shape in cone-shaped croquettes. Put a portion of fat on top of each. Place on greased baking dish. Bake, covered in moderate oven, 375 degrees F., for twenty minutes. Uncover and brown. Serve garnished with a sprig of parsley in the top of each and surround with hot tomato sauce.

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Tricycles in Fade-Out

The toy that seems to have gone completely by the board is the tricycle, and by tricycle we don't mean velocipede. We mean the tricycle your sister had, with the two big rear wheels and the one little front wheel and the swanback frame which gave it its ladylike appearance. The 1908 catalogue featured tricycles, but you never see one today. It took little girls many years to discover that the tricycle was a mechanically inefficient device requiring four times the steam to make it go that it ought to, but they finally found out.—The New Yorker.

Charm of Life. It is a much more beautiful thing than a frown. It is a far more beautiful thing than arithmetic or geography or spelling. And when has there ever been a time when a smile was worth as much as it is today? When was there ever a greater need for lessons in smiling? Everywhere it has become more difficult than it once was for people to face their problems with a cheerful smile. Sometimes it is even difficult for children.

Better than lessons in smiling would be to give parents and children of all countries a new feeling of confidence, security and happiness. But while we are waiting for this, why not commend, as the French minister of education does, a schoolmistress who is brave enough and light-hearted enough to smile herself and teach her pupils to smile? When children smile, older people will smile, France may become a smiling nation, and soon the whole world may be, like Mrs. Fezzwig, "one vast, substantial smile."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But it is true, as this French schoolmistress says, that smiling is "a beautiful thing, adding to the

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at Amazingly Low Prices---take advantage and Stock Up Now!

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SOAP CHIPS pkg. 12c

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FANCY COHOE or RED

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PEAS No. 2 can 10c

GOLDEN BANTAM FANCY

CORN No. 2 can 10c

KREMEL DESSERTS pkg. 3c

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PANCAKE FLOUR 2 pkgs. 15c

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HOMINY large No. 2 can 5c

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OLIVE OIL 10c size 7c

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DEL MONTE
SALMON flat can 12c

DEL MONTE
PINEAPPLE large 2½ can 15c

CRUSHED
PINEAPPLE large No. 10 can 39c

CORN FLAKES reg. size pkg. 5c

ARMOUR'S
DRIED BEEF 5-oz. glass 17c

CAMPBELL'S
PORK and BEANS 6 cans 27c

CLABBER GIRL
BAKING POWDER 10-oz can 5c

VERNON
MUSTARD full qt. jar 12c

PEANUT BUTTER lb. jar 12c

MAZOLA OIL gal. 79c

BAB-O can 9c

RED DEVIL
CLEANSER 4 cans 11c

ARMOUR'S
CORNER BEEF No. 1 can 13½c

MUSCAT TABLE RAISINS lb. 4c

GROWERS'
MAYONNAISE 8-oz. jar 10c

CAMPBELL'S
ASSORTED SOUPS can 7c

DILL PICKLES qt. jar 13c

FANCY JUMBO YELLOW
POP CORN lb. 7c

HONEY BUNCH
RAISINS 7-oz. pkg. 3c

VAN CAMP'S
TOMATO SOUP can 5c

FANCY YORK STATE
PEA BEANS 3 lbs. 11c

PLEE-ZING
REFUGEE BEANS 8-oz. can 5c

HEART'S DELIGHT
ASPARAGUS lge. No. 2 can 14c

HEINZ CATSUP large bot. 15c

HEART'S DELIGHT
FRUIT SALAD lge. 2½ can 21c

BAKER'S COCOA ½-lb. can 9c

WESSON OIL pt. can 19c

AMERICAN
SARDINES reg. size can 3c

BEECH-NUT or VAN CAMP'S
SPAGHETTI can 7c

FREE RUNNING
TABLE SALT 1½-lb. box 3c

ARMOUR'S
PIGS' FEET 9-oz. jar 10c

ARMOUR'S
PORK and BEANS 3 cans 13c

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The higher the price the better the coffee. That's just plain nonsense. We can convince you if you will. Buy a pound of GROWERS' Fresh Daily Roasted Coffee today. Give it a trial. If it doesn't please you better than any other you have ever tasted, bring back the unused portion. We will cheerfully refund your money. Think of the saving in price.

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SEA SHELLS

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For Rent Tenement of three rooms and kitchen, town water, electricity and bath. Warwick Avenue. Telephone Turners Falls 314. 86-4t

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We turn brake drums, repair sewing machines, motors, pumps, vacuum cleaners, gas engines, Babbitt bearings, make gears and machine parts. Bickford Machine Shop, 243 Silver Street, Greenfield, Mass. Phone 5020. 42-ch

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LOST—a Lady's Silk Umbrella on Warwick Avenue or main road to Mount Hermon. Reward for return to Herald office. 40-4t-ch

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A Lady's Umbrella in Town Hall. Owner may have same by identifying it and paying for this advertisement. 40-4t

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For a small additional payment arrangement can be made so that the premium payments can be extended over a period of six or eight months, to suit your convenience. Let us tell you all about our SERVICE—there is no obligation or annoyance.

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Riding comfort—with free action for all four wheels plus the proved safety of a front axle.

Before you buy any car at any price, drive the new Ford V-8 for 1934.

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FORD V8

for 1934

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